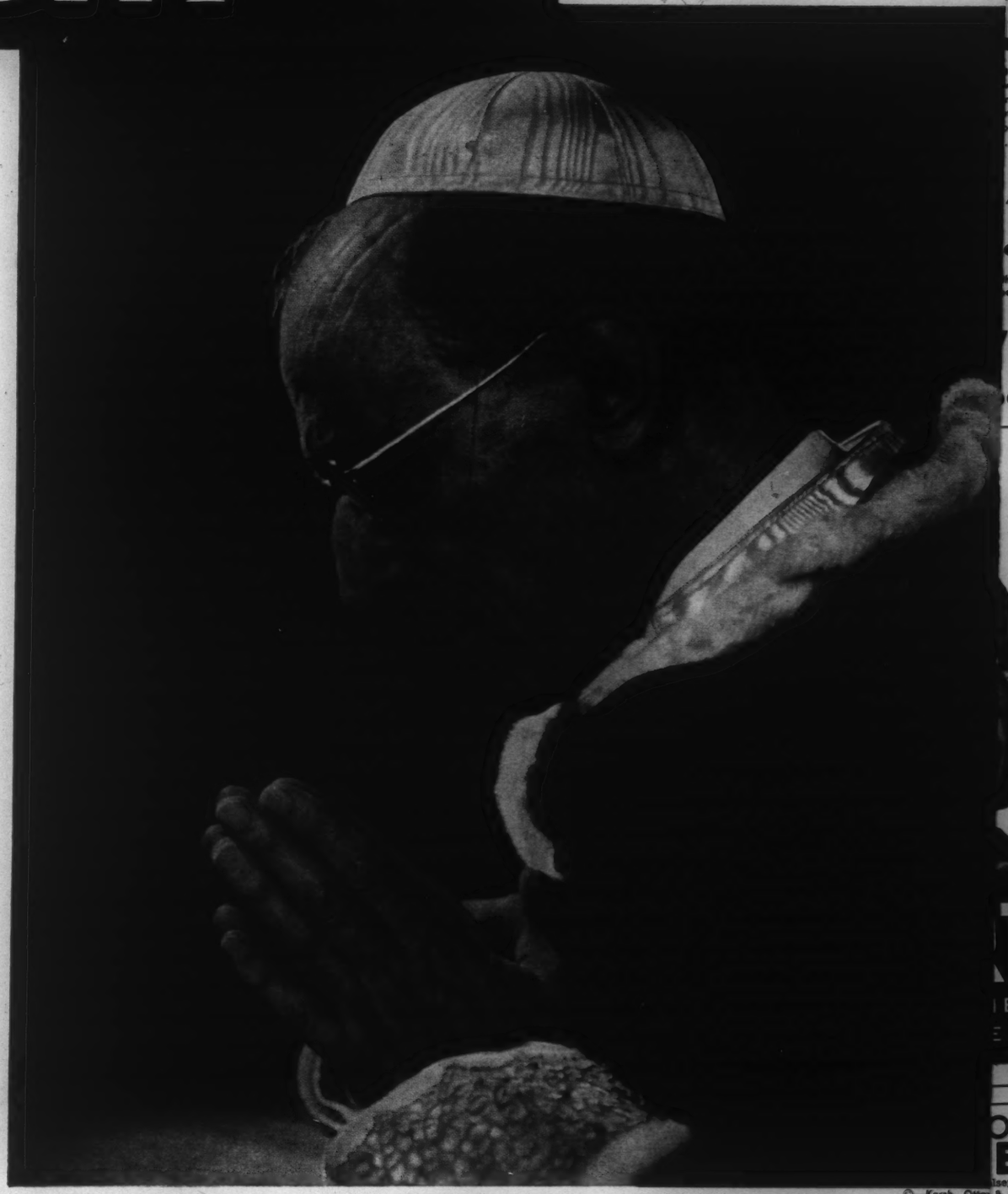
SATURDAY NIGHT

JANUARY 3, 1950



THRESHOLD OF THE HOLY YEAR

by John Dunlop

©—Karsh, Otta

HIS HOLINESS, POPE PIUS XII. *See Page*

10¢

Screening: Do We Need It? · Michael Barkway
Not All Doukhobors Are Nudists · Jim Wright
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letters

Jersey Joe Framed

JOE is having the cover (SN Dec. 13) framed for his new stall.

DOROTHY TAYLOR
New Westminster, BC.

■ *This is, of course, Joe (Jersey), not Joe (Uncle). He was second-prize winner at the Royal Winter Fair.*

Sinclair in Bangkok

YOUR PRESS SECTION book review of "Bangkok Editor" by Nova Scotia's Alex MacDonald rather over credits Mr. MacDonald at the expense of another Mac.

When I was in Bangkok in 1932 and again in 1933 there was quite a good English language daily edited by St. Clair MacKelway, who has been with the *New Yorker* since about 1937.

Rather than starting from scratch, as the review of his book suggests, I think MacDonald fell heir to some of the staff and equipment of MacKelway's original paper. The location however is quite different. MacDonald's plant is in the outskirts of Bangkok near the fruit bazaars . . . and a lovely spot it is.

Toronto. GORDON SINCLAIR

Defends Jacques

AFTER A YEAR of being away from Canada SATURDAY NIGHT is more valued than ever. I admit its new form will have to "grow" on me—but the value of any paper, finally, is what it says. I can't help feeling that SATURDAY NIGHT says it *better*.

And please do not heed the critics of Jacques' cartoons! Whatever else they do, they certainly focus one's attention on important matters in a most striking manner.

Albion, N.Y. THE REV. V. R. BROWNE

Oxford Incident—1913

GERMANE to the story of the Oxford students who would not fight for king or country is an incident told by C. E. M. Joad that happened at that time. It was the year before the war of 1914-18 when an undergraduate group was addressed by a Cabinet Minister. I quote: "There is", he said, "just one way in which you can make your country secure and have peace, and that is to be so much stronger than any prospective enemy that he dare not attack you, and that is, I submit to you, gentlemen, a self-evident proposition." A small man at the back of the hall got up and asked him if that was the advice he would give Germany. A faint titter went through the meeting . . . but there was no applause.

Presently the time came for remarks by members of the audience. The small man who had asked the question said: "Here are two nations, or groups of nations, likely to quarrel. How shall each be secure and have peace? Our Cabinet Minister tells us in the profundity of his wisdom, that both will be secure and keep the peace when each is stronger than the other. And this, he thinks, is a self-evident proposition." This time, says Joad, there was loud applause. It remains to add that the Cabinet Minister was Winston Churchill and the questioner, Norman Angell.

Thus Angell disposed of the fallacy which Lord Grey of Fallodon, in his book "Twenty-Five Years," said was the chief source of most of the wars of history.

Edmonton. CHARLES HERBERT HUESTIS

Canada and Jerusalem

THE DECISION of the United Nations General Assembly to internationalize Jerusalem is neither wise nor just. We saw an unholy alliance in the UN of Russia, the Latin American countries and the Arabs, to deprive Israel of its rightful claim to the new city of Jerusalem.

I wonder what the local comrades will have to say on this latest deviation in Russian foreign policy? It is peculiar that the Arabs, the aggressors in the Palestine warfare, should receive the support of democratic countries to internationalize Jerusalem. This can be compared to a thief being granted his loot by the police instead of being punished. Only five per cent of the holy places are in Israeli territory. The Israeli plan of internationalizing the holy places alone is quite feasible. If not for the heroic stand of the Jewish defenders of Jerusalem, who suffered tremendous casualties, there would not be any holy places in Jerusalem today.

Why was there no protest by the so-called "humanitarians" in the UN when the Arab Legion mercilessly shelled Jerusalem for six months? Why was there no protest when Abdullah's mercenaries destroyed every synagogue in the Old City of Jerusalem? There is complete religious freedom in Israel and the Arabs voted for the first time in history in the general election held last January. Arab living standards and wages in Israel are the highest in the Middle East.

Canada's wishy-washy stand on the Jerusalem question cannot be commended. Although Gen. McNaughton saw the light finally and voted against the plan to internationalize Jerusalem in the general assembly, he abstained on the previous two votes. If Canada had taken a strong stand against the plan earlier perhaps it would have been defeated. Canada took the lead in the UN in lifting the arms embargo to the Middle East which won't help bring a permanent peace in Palestine. Mr. Pearson was a strong advocate of the UN Palestine Conciliation Commission which has accomplished nothing and has hindered direct peace talks between Israel and the Arabs.

Israel is the only stronghold of democracy in the Middle East. If the western powers would help Israel politically and financially to the same extent as the former Nazis in Western Germany, perhaps the Palestine dilemma would be solved with greater ease. The Liberal Government at Ottawa should fulfil its election promises and establish full diplomatic and trade relations with Israel.

Toronto. BEN NOBLEMAN

THE COVER

HIS HOLINESS Pope Pius XII has manifested "joy and pleasure" over the photographs taken by the world-famous Ottawa portraitist Yousuf Karsh, on his visit to Rome last summer, according to a letter received from a high diplomatic personage in the Eternal City.

The Holy Father is described as having shown such enthusiasm that he expressed the wish that all previous photographs taken of him might be destroyed; and was reluctant to part with the proofs, so that they might be dispatched to the press.

THE KARSHES, *before St. Peter's.*

Woman's Role

I HAVE JUST finished reading an article entitled "Must You Be a Widow Too Soon", by Frances Shelley Wees (SN Oct. 18) and cannot help but take up my pen to add a few words. He has failed to give the whole truth, and what truth he has given is so decked up with frills that it makes very little sense, just fine reading.

He states that the woman's role "is the role of the earth, generous, warm, waiting, accepting, nourishing creative life, but seeks little for itself." But does life allow a woman's role to be like that? I think rather the contrary. He also says "a woman must be given consideration only after she has done her own woman's work." When is it ever done?

For instance, take a young lady in her late thirties or early forties and leave her a widow, with dependents: there's only one in a thousand that is able to be "Confused" about stocks and bonds. She has instead, to face the problem of going out into the business world to become the breadwinner. But does the business world give her a break? Oh no. She wears a skirt, therefore can only be given a woman's standard of wages, breadwinner or not.

So now, Writer Wees, while you suggest that friend wife rally round the ragged and high-strung husband, why not go a step farther and commence a crusade for friend widow?

This is truly a man's world, no woman can win.

Vancouver, BC. MRS. J. SELLERS

■ *But "Writer Wees" is a woman, wife and mother (and one of Canada's best-known novelists).*

Women in Politics

IT WAS with great interest that I read your article (SN Dec. 6) on why more women do not go into politics and the public service. It seems to me that they have much to contribute which is sadly lacking at present.

May I give my own theory? I believe the main reason they don't is that men do not want them and do everything to discourage such aspirations. Still, I hope that you will continue to urge women to enter public life.

Espanola, Ont. LAURIE K. HARVIE

Restraint on Sunday

WITH REGARD TO an "open Sunday": part of the background of present-day thought on this matter is the old Puritan conception which frowned upon lighter forms of relaxation and gave Sunday a strictly religious atmosphere. Some people are suffering a subconscious reaction which regards this problem of leisure today as being essentially an attempt to secure freedom from too oppressive laws which in fact long since ceased to exist.

It also raises the problem of restraint of the individual by the State. That the liberty of the individual must be regulated in many directions in the interests of all is a trite comment. It must be limited in order to be possessed. Sport has a definite value in human life and relationships.

Closely allied to the problem of restraint of the individual by the State is that of the individual's control of himself. An undisciplined life is not worth living. It is the duty of a citizen to act seriously. He should adopt a fair attitude in this connection by refusing to support the attempt to introduce commercialized pleasures and sports on Sunday, which would deprive so many of his fellow-citizens of the day of rest they need, and the opportunity to worship to which they are in all justice entitled.

Toronto. H. H. LOOSEMORE

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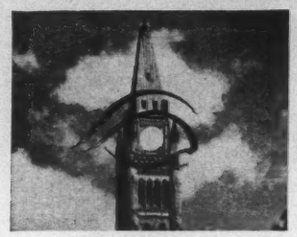

OTTAWA VIEW

GARDINER'S FORAY

J. G. GARDINER'S "deliberate onslaught" on the U.K.'s dollar-saving policies was strictly a solo effort. His attacks on "British officials" appear in retrospect like an individual and irrelevant skirmish. Even on this ground of his own choosing he met his match in Sir Andrew Jones, the head of the British Food Mission here. But these verbal forays had little relation to the serious business of negotiating the food contracts for 1950, for the Canadian Cabinet had already accepted "in principle" a British proposal for spreading the purchases over bacon, salmon and soft-wood, besides wheat and cheese.

POSTPONED DELIVERIES

THE BRITISH had started by saying they could afford only wheat and cheese. But out of the discussions developed the idea of postponing some of the wheat deliveries due under the last year of the Anglo-Canadian wheat contract. The Canadian Government suggested holding over 15 million bushels. The British agreed to hold over 12½ million. That provided an extra $25 millions for other things. Taking into account the surpluses that Canada wanted to sell and the things that Britain most badly needed, the final U.K. proposal was to divide the $25 millions between bacon (17½ millions), canned salmon ($5 millions) and soft-wood ($2½ millions).

After the Canadian Cabinet had agreed "in principle" to this proposal, there was a pause for Mr. Gardiner's private foray in the House of Commons and the Agricultural Conference. When the "noises off" had subsided, detailed negotiations started about price and quality.

BLACK SPOT: EGGS, APPLES

EGGS (which had practically no prewar market in the U.K.) and apples (which had a large one) lost most heavily. Unless the U.K. finds some more dollars later in the year, Nova Scotia's apple crop will fall into the Government's lap as it did in 1947 and '48. Ontario and BC growers may have difficulties too.

Domestic price support for eggs has already been considered. Whatever price is fixed will not be high enough to encourage high-cost producers.

BACON, SALMON, WOOD

WITH so much talk about bacon, the plight of other industries besides farming got little notice. But $5 millions for canned salmon (compared with $7 millions in 1949) is a godsend to BC. and $2½ millions for soft-wood lumber from the Maritimes helps one of the blackest spots in the employment picture.

WHEAT, CHEESE DO WELL

THE POSTPONEMENT of wheat deliveries should be profitable. The 12½ million bushels released now are saleable at a good price. Another 12½ million will go to the British in the next crop year at $2 per bushel, when most of Canada's wheat is being sold under the International Wheat agreement.

The U.K. wants 110 million pounds of cheese from North America to maintain the ration in 1950, and Canada should get as much of the order as she can fill. Prices will be down from 1949 but quantity might be up to 80 or 90 million pounds compared with 50 million in 1949.

FILM BOARD CLEAN-UP

WHEN Arthur Irwin starts as Commissioner of the National Film Board he'll find that the problem of "screening" is only an incidental, though serious, part of the job. The Government is very keen to kill the cracks about crack-pots which have become standard Ottawa gossip, and the need is for a thoroughly businesslike approach. The difficulties about screening can perhaps be solved in the same process, which will not be a quick one anyway. (See Page 10).

COLONIAL STILL FLIES

THE TALKS between Canadian and U.S. Governments about the Colonial Airlines row have proved more difficult than either side expected. The cloak of legal technicalities covers a highly political difficulty. Colonial's supporters in the U.S. have managed to plant the idea that a foreign government was interfering with the right of an American to challenge his own government before the courts. This goes to the heart of all American devotion to the constitution, and both the U.S. and Canadian Governments have to bow to it, whatever they think about it privately.

The problem now is to stretch out the excuses for not suspending Colonial's monopoly of the New York-Montreal route until the U.S. supreme court can be persuaded to give a decision on its application to declare the agreement of last June invalid.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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COVER

ON CHRISTMAS EVE Pope Pius XII ushered in the Holy Year, 1950, in an historic and impressive ceremony: the unsealing of the Holy Doors of St. Peter's Basilica. With the advent of that year there comes hope for a new world spirit of Christian union to preserve the peace and insure the prosperity of all men. It comes at a time when spiritual energy is at a low ebb. By this time next year, it is the fervent prayer of all who believe in the teachings of Christ, that this energy will be restored and become vigorous in the struggle ahead of us. *Photograph:—World Copyright—Karsh, Ottawa.*

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Capital comment

A Free Press and the NFB

SURPRISE was expressed in some quarters that in selecting a new Commissioner for the National Film Board, the Government should have chosen the editor of a national magazine whose background did not include much practical or technical experience in film making or showing. A little thought, however, brings out some similarity in the two tasks.

The editor of a national magazine also uses words and pictures to "explain and illuminate the common objectives of the people," to "stimulate and strengthen the processes of representative government," to "reinforce a sense of community" and "to emphasize not only the privileges but the responsibilities of a free society" (The phrases in quotes are the language used by the National Film Board, in its brief to the Massey Commission, to describe its duty and function).

Indeed, there are many ways in which the publisher and editor of a strong privately-owned periodical can fulfil such duties and functions with far greater effectiveness than any film board operated as a branch of Government service. The main advantage which a producer of sound films holds over a magazine editor is that the former can present a rapid sequence of pictures instead of a series of "stills," which gives a spectator a greater conviction of actually "being there." He can also present his text or script as spoken words rather than written, and thereby gains in impact due to the power and persuasiveness of the human voice.

Both, however, are reporting jobs, coupled with some expression of opinion: both are media of mass communication, using words and pictures. Accepting the inferiority of the magazine page in psychological impact against that of a well-produced sound-film, the editor of an independent magazine still enjoys some enormous advantages over a Government film commissioner, in the fields of penetrative and critical reporting, and in controversial and polemical discussion.

Arthur Irwin knows all this now, as does any bright editor or reporter, but the full extent of the limitations which are placed—and must be placed—around a Government film producer will probably not become apparent until he has been some months in his new post.

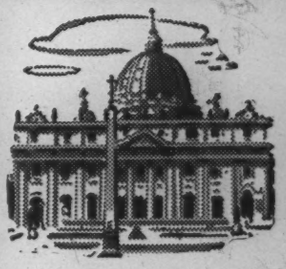
The National Film Board is an agency of Government information, and, as such, is eventually subject to all factors which circumscribe the activities of any Government information office. The information office may dig up and distribute information, but it is always selected information. It cannot be "'the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." Still less can it disseminate any old opinion or philosophy or ideology to which the Government information official may be privately attached. The picture of Canadian life and of Government activity which will come from Government press releases, booklets, films, radio programs or any other such medium, must perforce represent those selected and censored aspects which either show matters in a favorable light or at the most critical do not descend into bold and penetrating exposure of the weak, dark and objectionable aspects of Canadian life. If this is true of domestic reporting, it is even more true of international reporting.

As editor of *Maclean's Magazine*, Arthur Irwin was free to illustrate, report and comment upon *any* domestic or international topic which appeared to call for ventilation. If he found racial discrimination here, or a petty tyrant victimizing a neighborhood there, he could assign an able reporter and skilful photographer to tell the world about it. He could turn the spotlight of publicity on U.S. relations with Canada or on life in Britain under a Socialist regime, without any fear that he would be called to task for souring international relations. Any independent publisher in Canada is free to espouse any political doctrine he wishes and issue propaganda on its behalf. The same is true of religious beliefs. Government agencies can not, and should not, go into such fields.

When we have Government television in Canada fed largely by Government films it will be all the more important that the public is aware of these sharp limitations. For comprehensive searching, thoroughly honest reporting and commentary on national and international affairs, the Canadian public must continue to rely on the free, privately-owned press. As the reach of such mass media as sound-films, radio and television extends, the vital need in Canada of an independent, varied, free and courageous press steadily grows. Can we count on it rising to the new challenge?

by Wilfrid Eggleston

1950...
Anno Santo
FLY TO
ROME



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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 13 January 3, 1950

The Fulton Censorship

THE new subsection of the Criminal Code introduced by the Fulton Bill makes some interesting changes in the obscenity law as well as adding "crime comics" to the list of things which it is forbidden to print or sell in Canada. The members of both Houses who discussed the measure were obviously concerned altogether with the protection of the juvenile part of the population, and did not seem to realize that any effort to prohibit the publication of printed matter in a form which appeals to the young must equally prohibit its publication in a form suitable for adults. It is scarcely possible to limit the reading matter of every mature individual in Canada to such works as can be guaranteed to be absolutely harmless to persons under sixteen.

With the "crime comics" the case was not so difficult. This is a type of publication which no person over the mental age of fifteen would dream of looking at, and which exists solely for the juvenile trade. It had to be defined, and the definition arrived at leaves plenty of loopholes. It is now a crime to make, print, publish, distribute or sell any crime comic, and a crime comic is a periodical or book "which exclusively or substantially comprises matter depicting pictorially the commission of crimes."

All that the publisher has to do is to reduce the percentage of matter "depicting pictorially the commission of crime" to a point at which his publication will cease, in the opinion of the courts, to "substantially comprise" such matter, and he will be all right. The rest of the publication can be non-pictorial matter (which may deal with the commission of crime) or pictorial matter which does not depict the commission of crime.

The chief change in the obscenity part of the law consists in the partial omission of the word "knowingly." It is now a crime to publish, print or distribute an obscene work whether one does so knowingly or not. But because this would place an impossible onus on the retailer, who cannot possibly know the contents of every book and periodical that he sells, the word "sell" is omitted from the subsection dealing with the publishing, printing and distributing of obscene matter. The seller can be successfully prosecuted only if he acted "knowingly, without lawful justification or excuse." This appears to make no change in the law regarding sale, but to withdraw the excuse of ignorance from the publisher, printer and distributor.

The only objection we can raise to this is that it is virtually impossible to know, concerning any work which the courts have not passed on, whether it is obscene in the opinion of Canadian law or not. The Canadian Customs censor is not a court, it is true, but he is the official who interprets obscenity for the Canadian government in the matter of imports, and he has for years ruled that Joyce's "Ulysses" was obscene. The other day word leaked out from one of the smaller Customs ports that this ruling had been changed, and that "Ulysses" can now be imported into Canada with no other obstacle than the payment of the prescribed duty. If the opinion of a single official is thus variable, what consistency can be expected of the scores of different courts all over the country which will now have the power to send a printer or publisher to jail for two years or to set him free, according to whether they feel about his publication as the Customs censor felt about "Ulysses" last year, or as he feels this year?

Acadia and SCM

WE WERE a bit startled to find in the Halifax papers the other day the portraits of two very nice-looking students who, according to the legend, "will represent Acadia University at the annual Dominion Student Christian Movement conference to be held at McGill." We had rather gathered from the utterances of the President of Acadia that the SCM was regarded in his part of the academic country as a hotbed of sedition.

We are glad that these young Acadia people are going to attend the SCM conference, which we regard as very important among the activities of the younger generation of educated Canadians. They are probably Baptists, and in any event they cannot possibly have escaped the influence of the traditional Baptist attitude towards the state, an attitude which is about as near to the antithesis of Communism as we can imagine.

They will no doubt meet at the conference a few head-in-the-cloud idealists who still cherish the illusion that Christianity and the authoritarian state are compatible, and quite a few who think that the making of profits is immoral in itself, no matter how one uses them when made. They are not likely to be led astray by these errors, and they may do much to prevent others from being led astray.

Children and the Law

THE *Montreal Gazette* announces, with every evidence of pleasure, that "Province of Quebec authorities" have informed it that they will offer no "governmental opposition" to a certain flat and flagrant breach of the provincial statutes during the holiday season. The provincial statutes forbid the attendance of children in any cinema theatre. Yet children will be permitted, without let or hindrance, to attend the cinema at which "The Wizard of Oz" is being presented.

Would it not be more sensible, and less hypocritical, of the "Province of Quebec authorities" to amend their law in such a way that it will be lawful for children to attend cinemas in which films are presented which they consider suitable for children to witness, instead of letting it be known that they will not prosecute although the law—their own law—is being clearly violated?

Blackening Harry Hopkins

WE ARE still wondering why Mr. Pouliot, in a description of the editor of this journal which was certainly not intended to be flattering, should have called us "the Canadian pocket edition of

"I CAN'T HEAR A WORD YOU SAY!"

Harry Hopkins." We can only assume that he had been listening to the atrocious attack upon Hopkins's memory—and through him upon the memory of the late President Roosevelt—which had been made a few days before by Fulton Lewis Jr., a radio commentator, and which was later completely demolished by the testimony of Lieutenant-General Groves before the Un-American Committee.

The degree of responsibility which should be attached to such utterances of American political radio commentators was interestingly shown a few weeks ago by the *Saturday Evening Post's* article on Drew Pearson, which began with the statement that what happens to an official who incurs Pearson's disfavor "is more horrible than a horror story." We had some thought at the time of drawing the attention of Canadian readers to this exposure, but concluded that the American commentators probably did not have sufficient following in Canada to warrant our doing so. Perhaps we were wrong. Anyhow the *Post* story was worth reading.

Cartoonist from Halifax

WE HAVE long admired the fertility of idea and the facility of execution which have characterized the cartoons of the Halifax *Chronicle-Herald*, and have not infrequently reproduced examples of them for the edification of our readers. We are glad to announce that with the kind permission of the publishers of the *Chronicle-Herald* we have been able to arrange with Mr. R. W. Chambers, the artist in question, for a series of cartoons to be specially drawn for SATURDAY NIGHT, one of which will appear every two or three weeks in the customary location on page five. The first of these appears in the present issue, with the familiar "Chambers" signature in the right-hand lower corner.

The cartoonist speaks with a voice which may be less argumentative but is often clearer and more positive than that of the editorial writer. SATURDAY NIGHT is essentially a national periodical, and it seems to us that our national function may be well served if we are able to enlist the voices of several front-rank cartoonists in different parts of the country. "Chambers" was one of our first thoughts in this connection, but we plan to add one or two other equally clear and positive pictorial voices from other sections of Canada as time goes on.

This will not prevent us from continuing to reproduce cartoons by "Chambers" appearing in the *Chronicle-Herald;* but the editorial responsibility for them will of course remain with the Halifax paper, while the responsibility for the cartoon which appears on page five is entirely our own.

While we are on the subject of cartoons, it may interest our readers to know that "Low", who was first introduced to Canadians by SATURDAY NIGHT many years ago, and whose work continued to appear in this paper until 1947, has left the London *Express* and joined the Labor party paper, the *Herald*. That he will be more at home there is probable, although the *Express* gave him almost unlimited latitude, including that of deliciously caricaturing its owner, Lord Beaverbrook.

The Court Is Now Supreme

AS A result of legislation adopted during the past session of Parliament the Supreme Court of Canada is now the final arbiter of all disputes concerning the interpretation of Canadian law that can be taken to the highest tribunal; it is a Supreme Court in the fullest sense of the word. Fortunately it also enjoys as high a degree of public esteem and respect as it has ever attained in Canadian history.

We say fortunately, because since it now has the final word on the interpretation of the constitution of Canada it is bound to have to render decisions on matters which arouse an impassioned public opinion, and it is of the first importance that it should be confidently looked to as being blind to all considerations except the true meaning of that constitution. When it had only to state a case, so to speak, to be finally passed upon by the Privy Council, its responsibilities were relatively insignificant; the difference between the court of last resort and all inferior courts is beyond computation.

—National Film Board

MR. JUSTICE KELLOCK: *The final arbiter.*

In these changed circumstances we have no hesitation in approving the increase in the salary of the Chief Justice to $25,000 and of the puisne judges to $20,000, although we have no doubt that our equalitarian friends in the CCF party (in spite of their strong insistence on the preservation of existing inequalities in the wages of different grades of wage-earners) will complain that judges are really not worth much more than street-cleaners.

One way of which the Government can assist in maintaining the reputation for impartiality of the Supreme Court is by refraining from giving its members tasks in which their impartiality will be under either strain or suspicion, as it is bound to be when they sit as commissioners in political cases. We should in fact greatly prefer to see the members of the Supreme Court kept free of all commission business, and allowed to devote their time to nothing but the enormously important business of their court. We say this in spite of the fact that probably nobody in Canada could have done more to satisfy public opinion on the subject of the *Noronic* disaster than was done by Mr. Justice Kellock, in a report which has been recognized on both sides of the boundary as a masterpiece of judicial acumen, frankness and good sense.

Oddly Enough

(from *The Observer*)

From Florida to the Corinthian Isthmus
People give people gifts for Christhmus;
Some give hampers from Mason (and Fortnum)
With the rarest viands that can be bortnum,
Some give a weighty tome of Nietzsche's,
Some give powder, for female fietzsches,
Some give a fascist ham from Eire,
Some knit socks for a well-loved weire—

But some, who were never told what taste meant,
Buy terrible things from the bargain bastement,
Things so tasteless that taste is minus,
For well was it said by St. Thomas Aquinus
Sicut ens sicut unum, which, construed,
Means a thing is ONE, not a spawn or brood;
Yet people save up for monce and monce
For things that are several things at once—
The electric fire that is shaped like a yacht,
With copper sails round a mast red-hacht,
The fountain-pen-cum-cigarette-lighter
For the busy (and tasteless) smoker-wrighter,
The teapot shaped like a country cottage,
The razor that uses not soap but wattage,
The pourer of whisky, or even wyne,
Which when inverted plays *Auld Lang Syne*—
Not far removed, to the sensitive soul,
From (horror!) the musical toilet roul. . . .

Dear Reader, if you gave things like these
Don't let this verse cause a goodwill-freeze,
The author's not arty, or over-zealous—
It's just that this year has made him jealous
By scoring the tally another notch
When nobody bought him

a chiming watch.

PAUL JENNINGS

The Unrepentant

THERE could be no more characteristic title for a volume recording the career of the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen—and there is grave reason to fear that this is the only volume of that kind in which he intends to participate—than that which he himself has chosen, "Unrevised and Unrepented" (Clarke Irwin, $5). There is a clarity about Mr. Meighen's thinking which makes it unnecessary for anything that he says to be revised, and there is a quality of passionate conviction about his opinions which makes it unthinkable that he should repent of any of them, no matter what issues may have followed their expression. Since this book went to press Mr. Meighen has himself told us that there is another passage of his political life, here dealt with only in the famous Cobourg speech, of which he is also unrepentant—the decision to accept office from Lord Byng when Mr. King resigned, a decision to which Mr. King's later biographer suggested Mr. Meighen might have been overpersuaded; he wasn't.

No-one familiar with public life in Canada during the past half-century will be disposed to quarrel with the dictum of Mr. Grattan O'Leary, in his introduction to this volume, that "In clearness, in logic, in cogent and relentless reasoning, he was without an equal". His impeccable skill as a pleader (not a "special pleader" in the pejorative sense) of a case which needed illumination was already evident long before he attained cabinet rank. Had he been content to allow his cases to be chosen for him by another, a leader with a keener sense of the politically possible, he would have ranked among the great moulders of Canada. But character is destiny, and it was in Meighen's destiny that it should not be so.

It is impossible to read any single page of this volume without the deepest admiration for the intellectual power, the oratorical art, the depth of feeling, the passionate sincerity which are throughout in evidence. We cannot but regret, however, that the speeches should be here presented with a minimum of commentary, an almost total lack of background. The rising generation of Canadians is not well informed about the events in which Meighen was the leading figure, and it

will get little guidance from these pages other than what it can pick up from the course of the arguments. The tremendous "In Catilinam" of April 28, 1932, against Senators McDougald and Haydon gets a half-page of introduction (which omits the indiscreet utterance of R. B. Bennett when appointing Meighen to the Senate, an utterance which inevitably took some of the edge off the speech itself), but there is little other background material and few footnotes, mostly mere references to sources. An exception is one which reminds the reader that after the 1926 election Mr. King revealed that he had urged the Governor General to consult the British Government on the King-Byng question.

Even from this volume, however, there emerges an impression which would emerge much more strongly from a biography, that Arthur Meighen was tragically unfortunate in the behavior at critical moments of those on whom he was entitled to place some reliance. The conduct of Progressive Members of Parliament in breaking pairs during the Shadow Cabinet of 1926 was quite indefensible. The argument of the Progressives that their undertaking to assist the Meighen Government to finish the session's work was based on the assumption that the Government would be "legally constituted" and capable of functioning was evasive; had they assisted the Government it would have been legally constituted and capable of functioning so far as the House of Commons could make it so, and if there were still any question of its legality it should have been determined in the courts. The events of 1941, when to quote a 1942 speech, "after dissolution of a Conservative conference at Ottawa and return of its members to their distant homes, I was asked, on the authority of a vote which was reported to me as unanimous, to take upon myself again the duties of leader", are closer to our own time but more wrapped in obscurity . . . A biography there must be, but the time is not yet ripe.

The Joliette Case

IT IS essential that Canadians should not be "run out" of Canadian cities for performing actions which are in no way contrary to law. Several Canadians have during the past month been "run out" of Joliette, Que., by groups of persons who appear to have been citizens of that charming municipality, but who had no authority whatever to compel any Canadian to go anywhere or to stay anywhere. This sort of thing will not do in Canada.

If the Witnesses of Jehovah break any of the laws (provided that they are constitutionally enacted) of the Province of Quebec, nobody will object to their being called upon to pay the prescribed penalties. No charge was laid against these particular Witnesses of having broken any law. No court was called upon to deal with any charge against them. The police were called upon to protect them from forcible expulsion, but seem to have been neither able nor inclined to do so.

Joliette is not, be it noted, a young frontier town not yet accustomed to discipline of law and order. It has a long and honorable history, having been founded by a descendant of Louis Jolliet, the famous French explorer of the seventeenth century. It is something of an educational centre, having besides the ordinary schools a classical college and an academy for young women. It has a Junior Chamber of Commerce, whose secretary is H. Rainville. It is in the federal constituency of Joliette-l'Assomption-Montcalm, which is represented at Ottawa by Georges-Emile Lapalme, a Liberal. Joliette itself is represented at Quebec by the Hon. Antonio Barrette, Minister of Labor in the Union Nationale Government.

It is our earnest hope that these gentlemen and other responsible citizens of the city and district will see to it that Joliette clears its reputation of the stain that now rests upon it.

About Quotation Marks

THE tremendous responsibility which rests upon the users of quotation marks has seldom been more deeply impressed upon our mind than by our recent discovery that Voltaire never uttered the saying with which he has for years been credited: "I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it." A columnist in the Halifax *Chronicle-Herald* informs us that these words were put in quotation marks in a book entitled "The Friends of Voltaire," written by E. Beatrice Hall under the pen-name of "S. G. Tallentyre" and published in 1906. The inference from this punctuation was that the words were written by Voltaire in a letter to his friend Helvetius with reference to the latter's book "De l'Esprit."

In 1935 Miss Hall was asked to explain, and replied that "I did not intend to imply that Voltaire used these words verbatim," adding that they were a paraphrase of an expression in the Essay on Tolerance—of which one can only say that it is amazing what paraphrasing can do to an original. We wish that Voltaire had actually said what Miss Hall made him say, but as he didn't we can only disapprove most violently of her putting it in quotation marks, and observe that it is impossible to put things in quotation marks without implying that they were said or written by somebody other than the person who put them there.

A Silly Judgment

IN ONE of the most incredible judgments that we have ever known even an American court to produce, a clause in the will of the late W. C. Fields has been voided on the ground that it called upon the state to "practice racial discrimination." The clause in question ordered that the residue of the estate be used to establish a W. C. Fields College for white orphans where "no religion of any sort is to be preached." It is difficult not to conclude that the court was influenced by the desire to award the residue of the estate to the next of kin.

This judgment means that in future in the State of California it will not be possible for a Negro to endow any charitable institution designed for Negroes alone, nor any Chinese to leave his money for the benefit of Chinese — or for that matter for any Negro, Chinese or Anglo-Saxon to leave his money for the benefit of Negroes, Chinese and Anglo-Saxons all together, unless all other racial elements of the population of California are also admitted. It makes all post-mortem charitable provisions compulsorily indiscriminate. To say that it is calculated to bring the whole concept of non-discrimination into contempt is putting it mildly.

The theory that all races should have equal rights in what the state provides for its citizens is eminently sound. The theory that all races must have equal rights in what a private person provides by his will is, one hopes, too silly to be tolerated by the higher courts even in California.

For Auld Lang Vishinsky

("I wish the American people a Happy New Year."— Statement attributed to Andrei Vishinsky.)

THE YEAR we've completed can boast no decrease
In failure of plans for promotion of peace.
But 'Fifty will usher in Freedom from Fear:
Vishinsky has wished us a Happy New Year.

The Soviet State (a) has vilified Tito
And (b) has accomplished her forty-third veto.
But peace universal was never so near:
Vishinsky has wished us a Happy New Year.

Though East's Oriental and West's Occidental,
Our "war" with the East is exclusively mental.
So banish your phobia,— trot out the beer:
Vishinsky has wished us a Happy New Year.

J.E.P.

passing show

THE Year Book of the United Nations for 1947-48, now made available at $12.50, weighs precisely six pounds. Just the thing to hurl at the head of Vishinsky.

Socialism "down under" seems to have gone down under.

This seems an odd time of year for the new head of the Film Board to have to put up the screens.

One of these days even Colonial Airlines will have to come down to earth.

Pensions for coal miners, pensions for auto workers, and now pensions for Members of Parliament. All to be paid for out of

taxes on the millionaires or levies on the earnings of their investments, until there cease to be any millionairs and we all have to pile in and pay pensions to ex-millionaires.

Some people seem to think it should have been called the Film Bored-from-Within.

The name of the CCF Provincial Treasurer of Saskatchewan is Fines. Fines are penalties that one pays for past misconduct.

The FBI is investigating an American who is said to have eight wives and 12 cars. Surely nine cars would have been enough.

The *Vancouver Daily Province* columnist remarks that the atom bomb may result in all men being cremated equal.

The name of the official who censors books imported into Canada is ..... (name deleted by order of the censor).

People who live in cities are more likely to become lunatics than people who live in the country, says the Manitoba Minister of Health. Some of us think we live in cities because we are already lunatics.

What we can't stop we have to tolerate, but don't let's call ourselves tolerant because we do so.

Lucy says that it is certainly more blessed to give than to receive, because the giver doesn't have to do the exchanging.

THRESHOLD OF THE HOLY YEAR

by John Dunlop

HOLY DOORS *of St. Peter's Basilica were unsealed by the Pope on Christmas Eve.*

—from "The Vatican"

THE CENTRAL FIGURE in the year-long drama of the Holy Year is a tall, thin ascetic-looking man. He is Eugenio Pacelli, Pope Pius XII, the 73-year-old Father of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a man of boundless nervous energy upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility for the success of the jubilee. His hands are restless, his deep-set eyes piercing and quick: both denote a man whose spiritual force and physical strength will serve to impress the significance of the Holy Year upon the world.

Three weeks ago those hands were clasped and those eyes were raised in the prayer that "during the Holy Year there will arise for all the great human family a new era, more just, more holy and happier . . ."

The solemn consistory at which this prayer was made was the most important of the preliminary occasions to the beginning of the Holy Year. It was held for the purpose of appointing the three papal legates who assisted the Pope in the opening of the Holy Doors on Christmas Eve.

On that night His Holiness and his three legates unsealed the doors of St. Peter's Basilica, St. Paul's Outside-the Walls (by Eugenio Cardinal Tisserant), St. John in the Lateran (by Clemente Cardinal Micara) and St. Mary Major (by Alessandro Cardinal Verde). The Holy Father himself officiated at St. Peter's in a ceremony that is as beautiful as it is old.

Inaugurated by Alexander VI in 1399, the opening of the Holy Doors at St. Peter's signifies "that the spiritual treasures of the Church are open in a large manner to all those who, moved by a desire to expiate their faults, desire to make use of the great jubilee and duly fulfil the prescribed works." The door is also a symbol of Our Lord who said, "I am the door; he who enters through Me shall be saved."

To the accompaniment of the Sistine Choir the Holy Father escorted by the Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, Members of the Papal Court, Italian Cabinet Ministers, diplomats and an estimated throng of 11,000 pilgrims, arrived in slow

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procession at the porticos of St. Peter's. (Among the pilgrims were Quebec's Health Minister Abiny Paquette and Labor Minister Antonio Barrette.) As the choir finished the singing of a hymn, the Pontiff, wearing a white apron, descended from the throne in his mitre and giving the lighted candle which he held to the first Cardinal Deacon. He then took the silver hammer with its ivory handle from the Cardinal Penitentiary, Nicola Cardinal Canali, and struck the wall which enclosed the door, singing the solemn words of the Church, "Open the doors of Justice for me." He struck the wall a second time, singing the same words but adding, "I shall enter Thy House, O Lord." At the third stroke the Pontiff exclaimed, "Open the Doors because God is with us." On those words the wall tumbled down onto a board and was drawn away.

The pilgrims who will travel to Rome to receive the Plenary Indulgence and special graces of the Holy Year must receive the Sacraments of Confession and Holy Communion. They are expected to visit the four main basilicas, according to conditions laid down by the Pope. It is expected that upwards of a million pilgrims will take advantage of the Indulgence and make the trip to the Holy City. This number is, of course, in addition to the two or three million tourists who will visit Rome in the normal course of events.

Room at the Inn?

The arrangements for the handling and the accommodation of this vast throng are progressing rapidly. Under its influence Rome will have its first underground railway. It had been hitherto considered impracticable to tunnel beneath the city because of the soft undersoil, but modern engineering skills solved the problem. Already the work is well advanced on the first leg of the railway: a line connecting the centre of the city with the airport at Ciampino, seven miles away.

The greatest problem facing the Vatican and the Government though, is where to find places for the pilgrims to sleep. The ERP has contributed to the erection of accommodation in two ways. It has allocated 8 billion lire (about $12,800,000) out of the lira counterpart fund under a long-term program to improve Italy's hotel facilities and 1.8 billion lire (about $2,800,000) under a short-term program to provide temporary accommodation during the Holy Year only.

Many buildings are being provided by religious orders and institutions. In most cases these will be returned at the end of the year. Others, such as the Hospice of the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, will remain as permanent hotels.

A total of about 40,000 beds will be at the disposal of the visitors. The figure includes the 18,000 normal capacity of Rome's boarding houses and hotels; the 15,000 beds provided by the ERP short-term program and another 7,000 made available by the religious orders and institutions. The large increase, it is hoped, will prevent price rise and black market activities.

Beyond the stirring of religious fervor, with its promise of strengthening the Roman Church throughout the world, and beyond the economic benefit which the expenditures of the faithful will bring to Italy, the Holy Year will strengthen Italy's political position.

In the place of Mussolini's jealousy of the Church, the present Government of Christian Democrats, led by a layman once prominent in Vatican circles, Premier de Gasperi, strongly supports the Church and in return enjoys the full support of Catholic Action in its election campaigns. In helping actively to promote the Holy Year pilgrimage, de Gasperi's Government will win the sympathy of the many visiting laymen and dignitaries who may be expected after their return home to use their influence with their own governments, directly and through the United Nations, to adopt a helpful policy towards Italy.

And for Canadians . . .

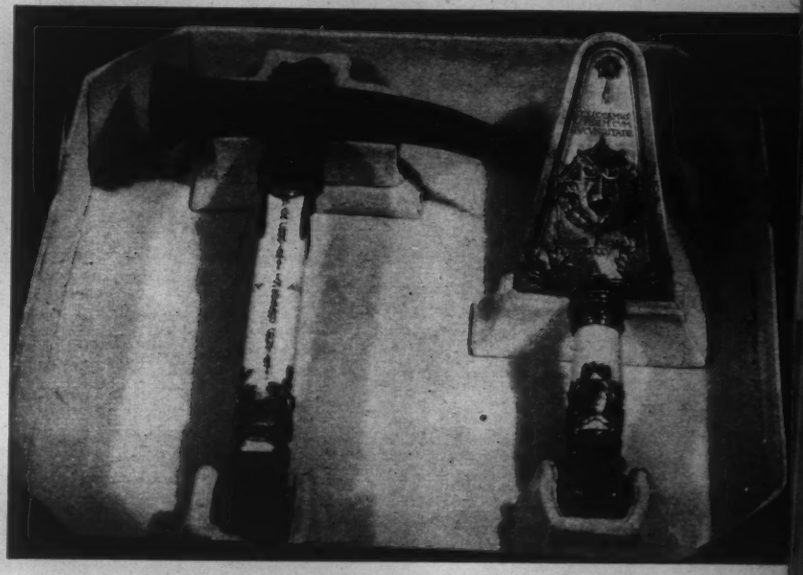
Canada's active participation in the Jubilee will be undertaken by 12,000 pilgrims throughout the year. Already a number of tours have been organized under the sanction and guidance of high Church officials — among them, Bishop Desranleau of Sherbrooke and Archbishop Charbonneau of Quebec. But whether they go to Rome or not, the country's 5,000,000 Roman Catholics will give spiritual support to the Holy Year and will join with those in the rest of the world in an effort to combat the chief enemy of the Church: Communism.

In the Papal Bull first read on May 28 and then again on Dec. 18, Pius XII asked petition throughout the world be made to God that "social classes be united in justice and fraternal agreement" and that "the great number of those in want may be given work to earn an honest living, and may receive necessary and opportune aid from those who are in better circumstances." In the hour-long address to the Consistory he said, "We will see a great spectacle—and not only we, not only the Romans, but also all those who in whatever country are guided by honesty and thought and justice. All, that is, will see that Jesus Christ alone and the Church founded by Him can give peace again to men, a peace which may be solid and sincere. This peace, this lasting concord of souls cannot rise if not from a Christian conscience, which conforms to the teachings of God and nourishes itself on His Grace in a manner so that nothing of this world can disturb it and no human power can tear it nor violence ravish it."

When on Christmas Eve, 1950, the Holy Doors are sealed for another twenty-five years Canadian Catholics will unite with Catholics of all the lands in the world in prayer that these words have borne fruit.

KARSH is now in the process of preparing handsome lithographic prints of the cover picture. He will shortly announce how copies can be acquired.

ST. PETER'S *Basilica (left) is seen in an aerial view of the Vatican. In St. Peter's Square (centre) stands the obelisk brought from Egypt by Caligula. It first stood in Nero's circus, was erected here in 1586.*



HAMMER *used by Pius XII in Holy Door ceremony. By tradition it is presented to the Holy Father by the Kings of Spain. Franco has continued the custom. The trowel will be used to seal doors at year's end.*

PILGRIMS *collected the bricks from the wall as souvenirs after the Holy Door ceremony. They are part of the 11,000 in Rome on Christmas Eve. There will be 400,000 pilgrims from the Western hemisphere alone.*

This "Screening" Business

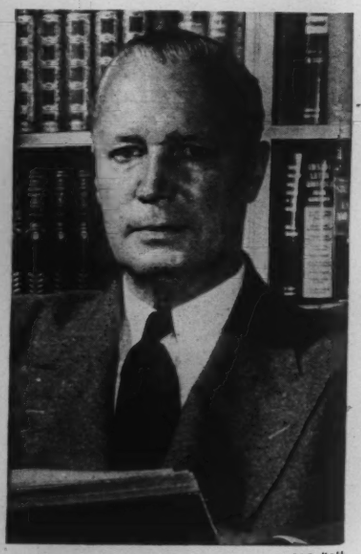
The Check-Ups Protect Us From Our Own Termites But There Are Dangers.

by Michael Barkway

THE 'PHONE rang in my office. "Can you tell me anything about John Smith who lives next door to you?" The voice identified itself, and I answered its questions.

Yes, he sometimes drank. No, I'd never known him drink too much. Yes, I thought the lady who lived with him was his wife. No, I couldn't prove it. He was keen on doing odd jobs around the house. (The voice seemed particularly pleased about that.) It thanked me and rang off.

You must have had a dozen similar conversations. The retail credit bureaus are always at it. But how would you feel if the questions came not from a credit bureau but from a plain-clothes Mountie? What would you think about John Smith then?



Rice and Bell

BEFORE *House of Commons session ended, George Drew questioned the Government on screening staff in NFB and CBC International Service.*

This is the problem of "screening." "Screening" is the word of the moment. It has acquired a slightly sinister tone. It implies a vague, mysterious smirch. Or if there is no smirch, why does it make headlines that such-and-such a department is being "screened?"

There is no mystery about "screening." It is part of the most ancient and elementary duty of any national government to protect the state against subversive groups. It is the Government's way of doing for Canada what any retailer expects his credit bureau to do for him.

"Screening" is done by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. It consists of the "file check" and the "field check."

To look up the police file on any individual is a simple matter: the chances are there won't even be one. And if there is one, its contents are highly secret and privileged. It would be most unfair both to the police and to the individual concerned to let it be known what was on the file; for the most innocent facts might be twisted to sound sinister.

I knew an army major on General Eisenhower's staff in the war who persuaded a friend to look out for his dossier on the files of M.I.5, the British organization which looks after anti-subversive activities. The major, before the war, had been a great traveller, and the last fact on his file was a note that on a certain date he had bought a one-way ticket to Leningrad. That ticket obviously might be entirely innocent, or it might be the final link clinching a chain of evidence built up over years.

Moreover a great deal of the most important information on the RCMP's files has been gathered by agents whose usefulness depends on their being unknown. In the dim underworld of subversion and treachery, you can never be sure who is cat and who is mouse. The most successful Communist agent is the last man you would ever suspect of being a Communist. In the same way the most successful police agent is the man who passes as the most ardent Communist. So long as he can maintain his position as a trusted comrade he can feed information to the police files. But he can never drop his role to resume it later. Once he appears in a witness box to support his evidence his usefulness is over. The years of work and planning which got him accepted into the underworld are sacrificed.

The RCMP's first task is to safeguard its sources of information. Investigation of anti-subversive activities is a refined, delicate and dangerous business. It can only be done by keeping in shadows as the enemy does.

In this period of history it is particularly difficult to evaluate "dangerous associations." The most usual "cover" organizations of the Communists, those which the police would normally watch with some care, have only just stopped being highly respectable—even fashionable—societies. In certain circumstances it would be legitimate to take a second look at anyone associated with these bodies; but it would be grossly unfair to suspect of Communism everyone who urged "arms for Russia" when the Russians were our allies.

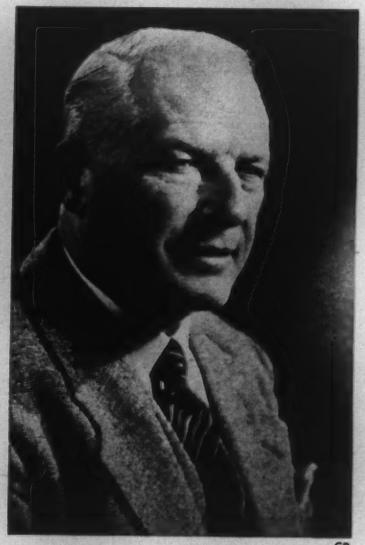
The "file check" has obvious limitations. If the RCMP has no file on me it may mean that I am a loyal Canadian, or it may mean that I am an unusually successful Russian agent. But if they have a file on me its significance depends on what's in it. It may mean only that I was enthusiastically devoted to civil liberties or some other laudable movement at a time when the Communists were trying to take it over.

A thorough screening, therefore, demands a "field check." Any department of Government handling confidential material, where disloyalty could have serious consequences for Canada, asks for such a check on its employees. Some departments are checked completely; you can almost guess which ones. Others have certain sections declared "vulnerable," which means handling confidential material, and these sections are checked while the rest of the department is not. Some whole departments require no check at all.

The "field check" is a more thorough version of the elementary check the credit bureaus make. The police set out to find out all they can about the subject. They talk to friends, relations and neighbors. They track down business associations and leisure activities. They make enquiries not only in Ottawa, but in the subject's home town. They find out about his parents and his interests. They may hear some chance remark that he made in an off-guard moment; they may learn some political quirk of his parents; they may note a deep-seated interest in social questions or baseball or billiards. They may run into enemies or competitors, and have to be particularly careful to discount malicious gossip.

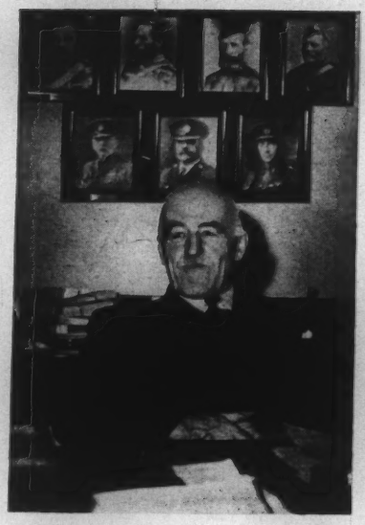
—CP

RECONSTRUCTION *Minister Winters said RCMP had not yet reported on screening of personnel in the NFB.*



—CP

REVENUE *Minister McCann denied CBC screening had resulted from "certain talks" on the air to Europe.*



COMMISSIONER WOOD: *To the RCMP, screening means "file check" and "field check." But judging the evidence they collect is not their task.*

In no case do the police have the responsibility of interpreting their own findings. They put their facts before the deputy minister of the department concerned. It is for him, not the police, to decide whether they qualify the subject for a confidential job.

To most Canadians all this business of police prying is most distasteful. Neither the Cabinet nor the Police Commissioner like it either. But how is a modern democratic society to protect itself against its own termites?

Information is the key. So long as a government knows what is going on it can keep one jump ahead. But two serious dangers confront any program of anti-subversive measures. One is the danger of the police-state and a foolish short-sighted interpretation of the significance of a man's private interests. The other is the danger of the public witch-hunt which is a refined modern version of mob-rule.

The Canadian public on the whole does not fall for hysterical accusations on hearsay evidence. We are mercifully spared the ignorant amateur guardians of the public security who sprout from the U.S. Congress. We are protected also from witch-hunting by the determination of the Government and the police to keep their files and their suspicions secret. To do a confidential job for the Canadian nation is a privilege that no man can claim as of right. But every man may claim not to be accused—or even smirched with charges—of disloyalty unless he has a chance to confront his accusers and offer his defence.

Secrecy, on the other hand, has its own dangers; and our main safeguard against them is that the police are not given and do not claim the duty of judging the evidence they may collect. And they will certainly not have it, so long as Commissioner S. T. Wood remains the officer responsible for the RCMP. The Commissioner is very definite about that.

Not All Doukhobors Are Nudists

Sons-of-Freedom Doukhobors Prefer BC to Colder Saskatchewan For Disrobing Demonstrations

by Jim Wright

HOMEMADE BOMBS have ripped again at Canadian Pacific Railway tracks near Nelson, British Columbia. Crude but effective fire-bombs were once more threatening schools and farm homes last month.

Dynamite sticks have intermittently stabbed at the granite grave of Peter Vasilivich "The Lordly" Verigin, ever since the first Doukhobor leader in Canada himself was blown from the day coach of a moving train on the night of October 28, 1924.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police have once again responded to a frantic appeal by British Columbia authorities, and now patrol in force the Doukhobor Sons of Freedom area of the Kootenay fruit-growing interior.

The most recent outbreak of nihilistic violence has its roots in Russia of 300 years ago. Then zealous landless serfs formed the Doukhobor sect in opposition to Tsarist State and Church authority. Early Doukhobors escaped from their landed proprietors of Muscovy set up their colony on the Ukrainian frontier, renounced the formalities of the Russian (Greek) Orthodox Church, declared their opposition to military service, the state police and formal education.

It is the prolonged extension of their struggle by an imaginative and frustrated Sons of Freedom minority, possessing marked paranoid tendencies, which periodically bursts forth in fantastic violence such as has shaken the fruit-farming country of British Columbia's interior recently.

While governments may seem, at times, to find such spectacular and geographically restricted goings-on a diversion not entirely unwelcome, it is certain the fanaticism causes grave concern to the Canadian Pacific Railway and the ordinary work-a-day residents of the area. Dismayed too is the vast majority of men and women of Doukhobor origin who want no part of the bombings and arson.

—Globe and Mail

TOMB *of Peter (Lordly) Verigin, Brilliant, BC, sacred to orthodox Doukhobors, has been frequently bombed by sect malcontents and fanatics since 1930.*

A happy development took place at Nelson last fortnight. Four sect members presented Inspector R. S. Nelson of the BC police with a statement: that they had decided to "come forward to confess and repent and never to repeat any more destructions"; that the group must cleanse itself of "such doings and come on to the right, open path of spiritual life." Inspector Nelson drily told them that it was up to the Sons to prove they meant what they said. Oddly enough, John Lebedoff, whose home was burned by Doukhobor followers in the last violence in the area on Dec. 4, was one of the signers of the statement.

But is this only a lull in the twisted history of the Doukhobors? Let us look at their origins.

The Doukhobors migrated to Canada in 1898-99, settling largely in northern agricultural Saskatchewan. They were granted (by Order-in-Council) exemption from military service. Federal officials knew the Doukhobors to be hard workers, good farmers. Such persons were urgently needed to bring agricultural settlement to the prairie west.

The Doukhobors lost no time cultivating their new acres, and if the womenfolk at times pulled the plows, and if all professed ardent worship of a simple God, no one was deeply disturbed. After several years it was true that the settlement north of Yorkton, Saskatchewan, did show unusual proclivities such as disrobing, but when that was over the Doukhobors settled down once more to their pastoral life.

After several years the Canadian Government, as a result of continued petitions from the sect, succeeded in getting Peter Vasilivich (The Lordly) Verigin, their leader, freed from Siberian exile to which a Tsarist Government had consigned him — and strife broke out in the Doukhobor colonies due in part to varied interpretations of his leadership.

Verigin had studied Tolstoy's credo of non-violence and had, under the guise of his own wisdom, distributed it to his followers from his Siberian prison. When Verigin came to Canada, his human frailties revealed themselves, as did his doubtful administration, and the stormy period of his leadership ended when the railway coach in which he was riding was mysteriously dynamited.

Meanwhile, the great majority of Doukhobors were attending strictly to their knitting. They worked hard, brought vast tracts of virgin land under cultivation, attended school and if they did not become too Canadianized, at least they were not too openly hostile to the state. Many of the younger generation went to dances, attended movies, bought cars, broke tradition by eating meat, and some entered university. True, their hatred of war persisted, as did, basically, a thread of religious conviction. But they fitted fairly well into the farming economy and their leaders—in themselves a denial of original Doukhobor tenets which taught "we have no leader except God"—delivered the vote zealously into the Liberal column in their districts.

But within the hard-working group continued the smouldering discontent of a few fanatics. To these virtual Nihilists, the emancipation of the majority was sheer heresy. Were not schools the personification of the state? Should schools not be burned?

There are today fewer than 20,000 Doukhobors in Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Of these the very great majority are rated sound citizens, untouched by fanaticism. The Sons of Freedom Doukhobors who periodically disrobe and dynamite are practically all living in British Columbia where the climate is more conducive to going without clothing and shelter. Windswept Saskatchewan, with its extremes of summer heat, hailstorms and winter cold, is free from Sons of Freedom enterprise.

Traditional secrecy, together with an ingrained antipathy to testify in "man-made" courts, has long made it difficult for the police to apprehend and convict the culprits. Thus solution to the problem has continued to evade the ordinary process of justice.

In view of the continuing and baffling problem, the authorities might be well advised to gain understanding of its historical and psychological root causes. It could be that the psychiatrist, in collaboration with the historian, might contribute to a lasting solution.

—Globe and Mail

TWO *Doukhobor women, Polly Sashovieff and Kate Antifaeff, who allowed themselves to be tied to the plough in early days in Saskatchewan.*

JIM WRIGHT, author of "Slava Bohu, The Story of the Doukhobors", spent nearly seven years in field and documentary research for his book which won the Governor General's Award for General Literature, 1940.

—Wide World

SONS OF FREEDOM, *shown in BC police patrol wagon, periodically disrobe and dynamite, but the majority of Doukhobors are hard-working farmers.*

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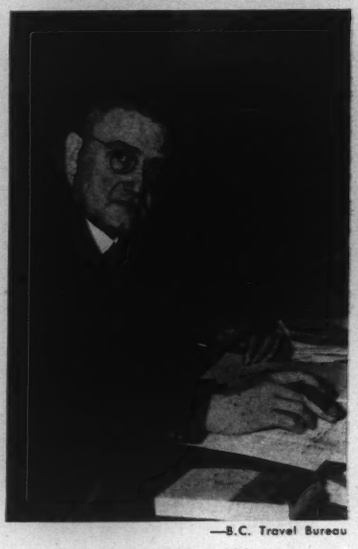
Man in a Predicament

With Conservatives Sadly Lacking BC Finance Minster Anscomb Is a Man without a Party.

by J. K. Nesbitt



—B.C. Travel Bureau

HON. HERBERT ANSCOMB

LAST June, BC's Finance Minister, the Hon. Herbert Anscomb, suffered two very bad blows. He saw the Province's Coalition Government returned with far more Liberals than PC's (he is Conservative leader) and he saw the PC's virtually wiped out of the BC seats in Commons. At the moment he is almost a man without a party.

Anscomb has long cherished the desire to be Premier of British Columbia but this plan is temporarily thwarted. As leader of the PC's in a coalition government he is not even leader of the Opposition: instead CCF leader Harold Winch holds the office. He cannot find an issue on which to split with the Liberals, though the Conservative hierarchy on the outside would like this to happen. Also, the Liberals would like Coalition to end. Neither party is happy in what the CCF is pleased to describe as a shotgun marriage.

The PC in the predicament of playing second fiddle to a Liberal premier (Byron Johnston) is English by birth. At 57 he has a long record of public service, including a spell as Mayor of Victoria. His provincial political career dates from 1933 when he entered the Legislature as an Independent and became financial critic for the Conservative party.

In 1941 the CCF gained so many seats that the Liberals and the Conservatives had to hurry into coalition. The then Premier, "Duff" Pattullo was ousted from the Liberal party because he opposed the union and John Hart, Minister of Finance became premier. Anscomb was taken into the cabinet as Minister of Mines, later became Minister of Public Works. In 1946 the leader of the party, R. L. Maitland, then Attorney General, died and Anscomb was appointed to succeed him. There followed the post as Minister of Finance which Hart had held on to up to that time.

Soft and Rugged

Anscomb is tall and rugged-looking, with a hardset mouth and stubborn jaw: he has been described as looking like a Prussian of the old school. In the Legislature he is famous for his contemptuous handling of the CCF Opposition although outside of the floor he is noted for courtesy to political rivals. He is beloved of the press gallery since he speaks forcefully with humor, color and point. He is silent as much as it is possible to be and the Opposition complains of the difficulty there is in getting needed information out of him. "The Opposition is *not* the government," he is fond of saying. "It sometimes seems to forget that."

He is British to the bone but nevertheless realistic enough to know that the future of the country is inextricably linked with that of the United States. "While one must recognize the great need for British people," he said in a recent speech, "and British industries to come here . . . we must not ignore the very real and unique opportunity that exists in this country by reason of its proximity to the United States . . . and the continued growth of the States is going to be linked increasingly with the resources of British Columbia." (In private conversation he calls the United States "Yankeeland.")

In private life he is a chartered accountant and the head of a winery—although he never drinks. He rises early every day, never eats lunch and chain-smokes big black cigars. Though he has the reputation of being hard-boiled—his enemies say he would deny poor children education and let penniless old people starve—he's the soul of individual kindness. Even the CCF opposition admits that he is courtesy itself. This in spite of the common knowledge that he has an abiding hatred for Communism and Socialism both. He likes to refer to the CCF members as "My Communist friends".

He leads a quiet domestic life with Mrs. Anscomb, likes to go to bed early, seldom goes out and does not like to be entertained. His home "Hove Villa" in Oak Bay overlooks golf links, islands, sea, snow-capped mountains, passing steamers and lighthouses. Mrs. Anscomb is a shy, friendly woman who in spite of a considerable social position in Victoria entertains very seldom, except when the house is in session and then only for members of the house and their wives.

The boss of money in BC thought he would naturally and automatically succeed to the premiership of the province on the resignation of John Hart two years ago. The Liberals, however, forestalled that by choosing Byron Johnson as leader of the party and John Hart then recommended him to the Lieutenant Governor as the new Premier. For the present Anscomb has swallowed his chagrin and has accepted it philosophically. Time, he thinks, will tell.

SATURDAY NIGHT

Portfolio

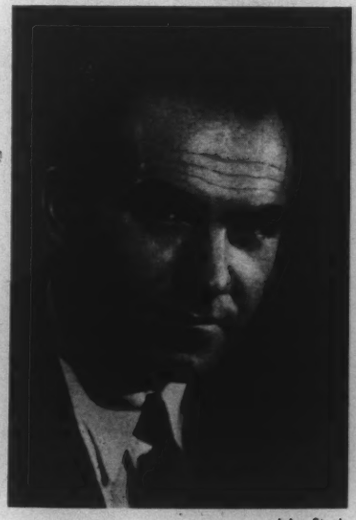
national round-up

British Columbia:

BARRED CARD

FIVE years ago, stalky Myron Kuzych was expelled from the Boilermakers' Union in Vancouver. Without a union card, he didn't work. He sued. For most of the five years he was in and out of courts. A month ago, a court found that he had a right to get back in the union, awarded him $5,000, and told the union to let him back. The union didn't.

This week, Mr. Justice Whittaker called William L. White and William Stewart, President and Secretary, before him. The decision: by refusing to readmit Kuzych, they were guilty of contempt of court. The judge sent them both to Oakalla prison, presumably until the union card was issued. No time limit was set on the imprisonment.



—John Steele

KUZYCH: *Unionists to jail.*

TALLEST AND MOSTEST

VANCOUVER citizens went out into the forests and looked for the tallest Douglas fir. They came back with one 110 feet tall and were pretty proud of it. They put it up in the blank square left by the wrecking of the Old Hotel Vancouver.

But they had to take second place in the tallest Christmas tree championship. Neighboring Bellingham, Wash., found one 150 feet tall, and invited Vancouver citizens down to have a look at it. Vancouver, its championship lost, had to have a "mostest", if not a first. So they announced they had more lights on the BC tree, something like 2,500.

Quebec:

UNEASY FEELING

DO women stick together?

Well, sometimes yes, sometimes no.

Take the case of Prata vs. Prata, heard recently in Montreal.

Mrs. Thomas Prata sued Mr. Thomas Prata for non-support. The latter lost his case but appealed. To handle the argument he secured legal counsel: Mrs. Cicely Sampson, an attractive McGill Law School graduate.

Came A-Day (A for Appeal) and a woman—Mrs. Sampson — was on hand to defend a man—Mr. Prata—against another woman—Mrs. Prata.

But Mrs. Prata had neglected to do one thing: to come to court. Hence, by default, Mrs. Sampson won.

Next afternoon, in *The Montreal Daily Star*, staff writer A. W. Donnelly observed:

". . . there lingered an uneasy feeling in the mind of at least one person that this business of a woman defending a man against another woman might be start of something really drastic."

LIGHT FINGERS

IN THE good, old days people used to steal everything but the kitchen sink. Nowadays they steal everything.

Army headquarters in Montreal announced last week that an undisclosed number of army huts, as well as thousands of dollars worth of equipment — kitchen sinks included, of course—have disappeared from Farnham Camp, a training centre 50 miles southeast of Montreal.

Of the stolen huts, 21 have been recovered by hard-working Mounties and Provost Corps members. Just how many more they are looking for they wouldn't say.

It was learned, however, that the huts were taken out of the camp on trailer trucks or similar vehicles and some were recovered as far away as Sherbrooke, more than 60 miles. Persons who owned them apparently bought them in good faith.

Other items missing are electrical equipment, window frames, plumbing equipment and even cutlery. No official estimate of the loss has been made public, although army officials said that a figure of $50,000, quoted in a Montreal newspaper, was a "gross exaggeration."

—CP

HIGHWAY EXPERTS. *Representatives of the ten Provinces and the Federal Government met in Ottawa to discuss standards and specifications for the proposed 5,000-mile Trans-Canada highway. Left to right: E. S. Spencer, Minister of Public Works for Newfoundland; J. T. Douglas, Minister of Highways and Transportation for Saskatchewan; Marc Boyer, Deputy Minister of Reconstruction and Supply; and Reconstruction Minister Winters, Chairman of the group.*

Prince Edward Island:

JUNGLE FOWL

FOR YEARS some poultrymen have been wondering whether the considerable expense and effort put forth by the poultry industry in the highly specialized field of breeding and selection has been altogether warranted. The thought has persisted that common farm fowl might do almost as well if they were given the same feeding and attention as the pure-bred stock. But the difficulty has been to get birds that have been unexposed to the blood of any known breed.

Amongst those interested in this problem was B. Frank Tinney, assistant to the superintendent in poultry at the Charlottetown Experimental Farm. Over a period of twenty years, Tinney has raised the station's flock of Barred Plymouth Rocks to its present high production level through the traditional methods of breeding and selection. A couple of years ago, he ran into a flock of completely nondescript fowl on one of the back farms in Prince Edward Island and took them to the station for experiment.

—CP

TENANTS' COUNSEL. *J. J. Robinette, Toronto lawyer, has been appointed counsel for tenants in the forthcoming Supreme Court test case on the validity of federal rent controls.*

The original problem was to discover the egg-producing ability of unselected mongrel stock compared to that of highly selected pure-bred stock under the same care and management.

The gaily coloured "jungle fowl" as they are called for want of a breed name, have given a very good account of themselves. Tinney calls the results of the first year's experiment which are just to hand "amazing." He in no wise belittles the work of the breeders and is a firm supporter of present methods. He knows also that one year's results may differ from the final result of many years' experiment. Nevertheless, he feels there is a lesson somewhere in the initial results.

Compared to the top ten layers in the experimental pen of highly bred Plymouth Rocks, the top ten layers of the "jungle fowl" were only 44.6 eggs short of the 281.4 average of the Rocks.

New Brunswick:

UN-PROPPED PIT

THIS Province is being harder hit than any other by the loss of British markets for most Canadian primary products. Her forests are the bulwark of her economy—and her forest industries have always depended on the United Kingdom heavily as an export outlet.

Now Britain doesn't want lumber from eastern Canada, nor newsprint, nor pit props. Growing unemployment is the result.

A determined effort is being made behind the scenes to find a way for pit prop shipments to be resumed, because

the stagnation of this trade has spread acute distress among small farmers and woodsmen in eastern and northeastern New Brunswick.

Ottawa has just announced diversion of two and a half million dollars from wheat contract to enable Britain to purchase 40,000,000 feet of eastern Canadian spruce lumber next year. This will mainly come from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In the present year Britain bought 130,000,000 feet of eastern Canadian lumber so the new announcement represents little more than a token order. Nevertheless it is welcomed and will maintain activity on reduced scale in the lumber woods. This still does not help pit prop cutters.

At present about half a million dollars worth of pit props are piled up in Northumberland, Gloucester and Kent counties of New Brunswick without the prospect of a buyer. Hundreds of trucks—many of them purchased by war veterans with their gratuities—are laid up. Settlers on the forest fringes who have cut pit props for years can obtain no other kind of employment.

SANTA'S "WALKER"

SCORES of New Brunswick children who live in the deep country where Christmas trees are cut for the United States market have caught on to the fact that a letter to Santa Claus is more effective when it is sent south instead of north.

They pin scribbled notes, with their names and addresses, to the evergreens their fathers chop down — and wait and hope. Whether most of them naively think Santa himself gets the message, or whether most shrewdly hope that a kind-hearted American family will get their appeal and act on it, is a debatable question.

The 1949 Christmas season's lucky letter writer is 11-year-old Betty Lee of Bonny River, NB. And whether or not she thought the real Santa would see it, no one begrudges Betty her good fortune—for she wrote not to ask for presents for herself but to ask for a "walker" for her crippled baby brother, two-year-old Robert.

He was born without feet. In every other way Robert is normal, healthy and bright.

A trucker in New Orleans opened the letter, and he and his friends chipped in $90 to buy the walker. Not only that, but they purchased presents for the whole Lee household.

Saskatchewan:

HOT WORMS

RADIOACTIVITY is now being utilized by University of Saskatchewan agro experts to learn something of the movements of wireworms. Each year wireworms cause losses to farmers estimated in the millions of dollars, being rated as the third crop pest in the province. Study of their habits may lead to discovering methods of control.

The experts are attaching a bit of radioactive cobalt to worm larvae with a little glue. The worm is then placed in the soil and its behavior studied with a Geiger counter. Knowledge of the movements of the worms in different types of soils may supply the required information to the experts.

Use of these radioactive isotopes is the only method by which the worms' movements may be studied without disturbing their environment since the worms rarely come to the surface

NAUGHTY OTTAWA

SASKATCHEWAN Ministers of the Crown were prominently in the news on Dominion-provincial matters.

Back from the Ottawa conference on the Trans-Canada highway, Hon J. T. Douglas, Highways Minister, expressed his disappointment with the Dominion's stand in the matter of purchase of the right-of-way for the road. He accused Ottawa of "welching" on its agreement to pay 50 per cent of the cost of the road. Purchase of the land was a legitimate cost, he said.

Nevertheless, he was still of the opinion that the work on the highway would be started in 1950 and was hopeful that Ottawa would change its mind.

Also back from Ottawa where he attended the Dominion-provincial agricultural production conference was Hon. I. C. Nollet, Minister of Agriculture. In Regina he voiced an appeal to the Federal Government to prevent any reduction in overall farm income. He urged the stabilizing of feed grain prices; the elimination of tariff and currency barriers to trade; and appealed for the setting up of an international commodity exchange.

Alberta:

A BIGGER NEST EGG

THERE'S talk of higher old age pensions in Alberta. With plenty of money rolling in from oil revenues, the Provincial Government is reported to be considering an increase in pensions from $47.50 to $50 a month.

The present pension is made up of $30 a month paid by the Federal Government, to which the province adds an additional "basic" pension of $10, to which it adds a further "supplementary" pension of $7.50.

Under the scheme now being considered, the supplementary portion paid by the province would be hoisted to $10 a month. Many Social Credit MLA's have gone on record as favoring $50-a-month pensions for all. If the increase goes through, it will be made in the provincial budget early in the New Year.

Newfoundland:

WINDFALL

A FINE Christmas gift in the form of retroactive pay arrived to 2,500 employees of the Newfoundland branch of the Canadian National Railway the other day. A total of $750,000 was distributed in the December pay envelopes to those who were below the scales of men holding similar jobs on the mainland. Some emploees in the new province of the CNR got $1000. The increases date back to April 1st and were received in a lump sum. Coming a few days before Christmas, these railway men think union with Canada is not so bad, in fact many of them are strong confederates.

Since taking over the Newfoundland Railway the CNR has found the increased traffic in freight, mails and passengers has more than trebled. With the majority of trade diverted to the mainland it had been found necessary to inaugurate daily trains and additional ships were put on the service.

SEAFALL

THE SEA continues to augment the income of Newfoundland's hardy fishermen. This time of the year they expect herring to "strike in" to the shore and on the west coast in the Bay of Islands area they have not been disappointed. A new contract arranged by the Newfoundland Fisheries Board with a big American fish packer and curer will pay off extra dividends this year because of the premium of ten per cent. The contracts call for 16,000 barrels of Scotch cure, 10,000 of which have been allocated to the west coast region where herring are usually more plentiful.

Ontario:

SPOTLIGHT NEEDED

THE CANADIAN Manufacturers' Association wants Ontario's rate of compensation reduced from 75 per cent to 66 2/3 per cent. Labor wants it increased to 100 per cent.

These were representations made to the Province's Royal Commission on its Workmen's Compensation Act.

Not lost was a fact the Government likes to stress. Ontario's payments now are the highest in the world. The best purpose of the Commission, it still seemed, would be to spotlight the Act, of which the province is very proud.

CLOSE COMPANIONS

SEPARATED by a narrow river, Windsor is inevitably under some influence from Detroit. And, frequently, that influence is not of a desirable nature. Sometimes there are undesirable interests in Detroit who would use their Canadian neighbor for purposes not within the law.

On a recent week-end, for instance, acting on instructions of the Windsor Police Commission, police raided 11 suspected bawdy houses and blind pigs. They arrested 72 found-ins, and of these approximately one-half were from Detroit.

Proximity to Detroit has many advantages for Windsor people. Also it has some disadvantages.

world affairs

CRISIS AS USUAL

ONCE AGAIN, the end of the year is bringing on a budget crisis for the French Government. This time, however, the realization is spreading through France, with some dismay, that something may have to be done about it. That would mean a dissolution of parliament and a general election. Peter Whitney describes the situation in a special dispatch from Paris to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS CHARACTERISTIC of this year's political climate in France that, while this budget is far more normal than any other since the war, capable of being balanced without desperate expedient or book-keeping tricks, the political crisis accompanying it appears to be all but insoluble.

Last year, it is true, it proved impossible to get agreement on a detailed budget, and resort was had to the "law of maxima" which simply set monthly limits of expenditure. The Government was virtually run on an instalment system.

But last year's crisis took place in an atmosphere of alarm for the country which had a wholesome effect on the politicians themselves. The parties in the Coalition Government knew that they must agree or Gaullists and Communists might well be at each others' throats. A general election was unthinkable, for the Cantonal elections in the preceding autumn had revealed a Gaullist strength which then seemed likely to have swept the General into power.

This year the Gaullist strength has so far declined, and Communist strength has so far ceased to grow that the coalition parties are clearly allowing themselves to think of a dissolution. In any case, the election must take place constitutionally early in 1952, and the preparations for it will invade the autumn of next year. To get an idea of the political tension which this means it is necessary to remember that the coalition in France compresses in squalid family discomfort a Socialist Party, a lively and fiercely individualistic Radical Party, a Catholic Party, and a very Conservative right-wing group.

It is the Radicals who are threatening the break-up of the Bidault government, just as they almost prevented its formation. Traditionally a loose federation of diverse local interests rather than an idealogical party of the modern kind, they have little party discipline. Their right-wing contains many of the Gaullist sympathizers in the National Assembly.

At their recent party conference at Tours the Radicals repelled the onslaught of M. Edouard Daladier, a prewar Prime Minister, upon the presidency held by the respected veteran M. Edouard Herriot, President of the Assembly; but the Daladier partisans nevertheless gained much ground. Considering M. Herriot's extreme age, it is clear that France has to reckon with M. Daladier as a likely candidate for the leadership of the party in the future. From the evidence of the Tours conference, this means an aggressive, politically alert leadership to the detriment of statesmanship.

France Cutting Defence

The Daladier wing would by now have broken up the government coalition over the budget; they presented a resolution against any new taxes whatsoever.

The Committee have, it is true, made certain cuts in proposed expenditure. These include a slash of 20 billion francs (approximately 56 million dollars) in the military estimates—an action highly impolitic just as the rearmament phase of the Atlantic Pact is beginning. France, at the moment contributes a much lower proportion of national income to defence than Britain and most other Western Europe countries.

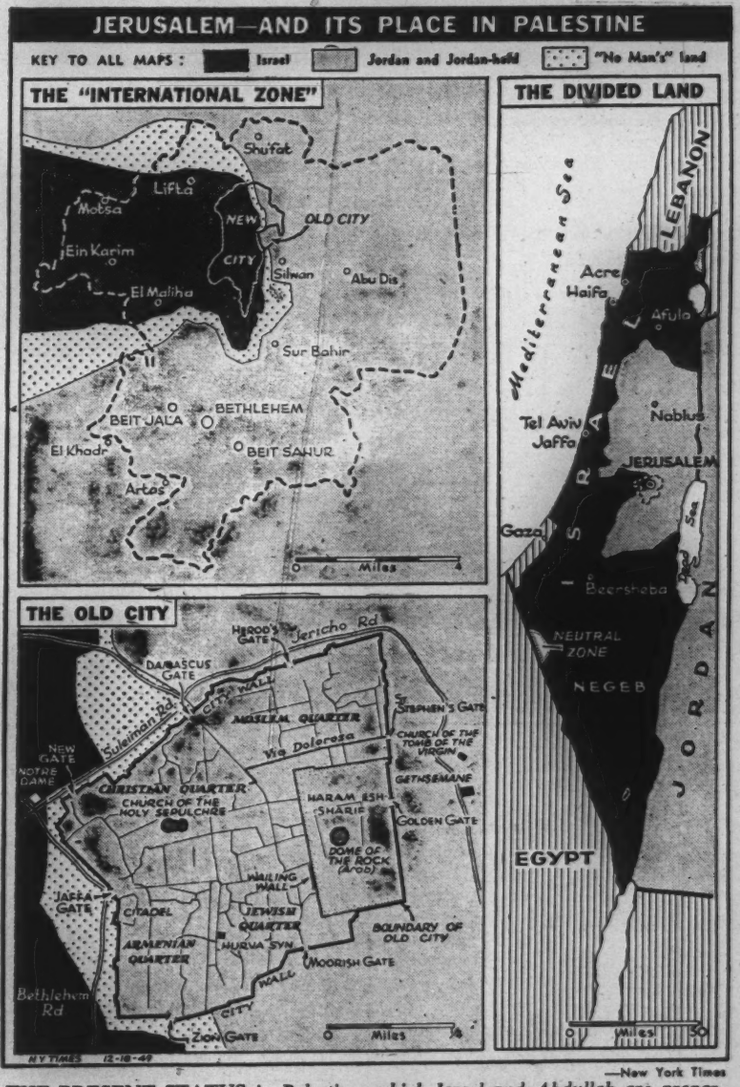
But the cuts still leave the budget unbalanced. Pleas from M. Herriot to his party colleagues have proved fruitless.

The Socialists, whose party conference was expected to produce resolutions as intransigent in their way as those of the Radicals, have in fact kept rather silent, though restive, doubtless disciplined by the wise counsels of their aged leader, Mr. Leon Blum, and by their awareness that, unlike the Radicals, they stand to lose by a general election.

GREECE TURNS TO PEACE

FIELD MARSHAL Papagos, Commander-in-Chief of the Greek Army, heroic defender of Greece in 1940-41 and devoted servant of the Greek Royal family, will now almost certainly resign his commission and lead a new political party in the Greek elections next April, writes our special correspondent, Philip Deane, from Athens.

The Field Marshal, who is 68, and still suffering from the after-effects of his three years in Dachau concentration camp, is reported to show very little enthusiasm at the prospect of a political début. But his entourage and Palace circles have persuaded him that it is his duty to overcome his dislike for politics and lead his country through the difficult post-war years. Papagos has the reputation of never accepting an assignment unless he feels certain that there is every chance for success. Thus he repeatedly refused the position of C. in C. until last January when it became apparent that guerrilla losses and the great im-



—New York Times

THE PRESENT STATUS *in Palestine, which Israel and Abdullah are preparing to formalize in peace negotiations, disregarding U.N. plan for Jerusalem.*

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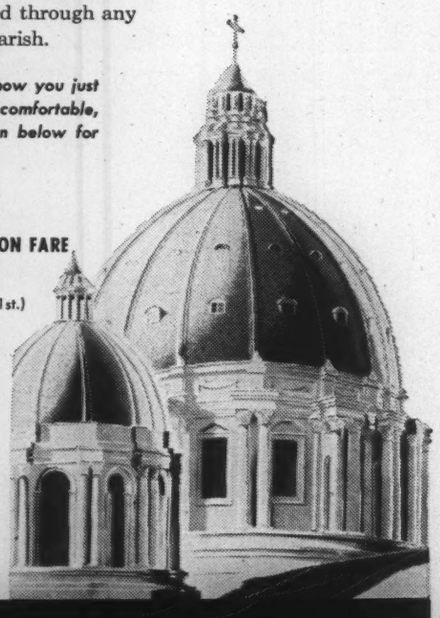

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provement in the Army guaranteed the defeat of the Communists.

Papagos needs no experts to tell him that the present political outlook in Greece offers very few guarantees of success. The greatest part of the aid already given to Greece by the U.S. has been used to finance the war against the guerrillas. There is a huge deficit in the balance of trade. The destruction in the past nine years has been tremendous, and it has hit the working class hardest, further accentuating the very uneven division of the country's wealth.

The end of the civil war has been the signal for successive waves of strikes. Greek labor claims that whereas the industrialists' standard of living has gone up, the workers have had to accept repeated cuts in the pur-

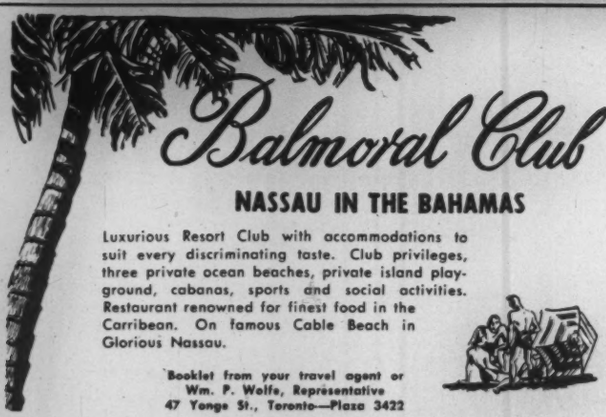
—Wide World

FIELD MARSHAL PAPAGOS

chasing power of their earnings. Agriculture is disrupted and badly in need of modernization. Though less apparent, the farmers' discontent matches that of the workers. The whole situation is full of explosive possibilities, resembling that of 1935-36, the period preceding the dictatorship of General Metaxas.

The prospect of Papagos' candidacy is very disturbing to the existing political parties, none of which has a man to rival the Field Marshal in prestige and popular appeal. The leaders of these parties seem resigned to an electoral victory of the Papagos forces, and they are now busy devising ways which will allow them to limit the extent of this victory. They are all promising the electorate "new faces" and progressive legislation. They have also adopted the proportional representation system for the elections, which gives the minority far more seats than does the system used in Canada. The chief offensive against Papagos and his friends will be launched during the election campaign by the right-wing Populists.

The elections are sure to make big headlines, because the Greek political world realizes that the people's temper is on edge, and that the old political platforms with their perennial vague promises will no longer satisfy the Greek voter, who now asks for a practical and speedy solution to the problems that beset his country.



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sports

ORIGIN: CANADA

IF THE BEST all American baseball team were to play the best all-Canadian baseball team, you would in all likelihood require an astronomer to keep the score. The 11 or 12 best football players from the States would swamp Canada's finest at football, and probably beat us pretty badly at our own brand of rugby. The University of Toronto's basketball squads are regularly trounced by the representatives of such obscure U.S. institutions as Albion College. Even in lacrosse there is more interest, and therefore probably better quality, across the line. Only in hockey, of the major team sports, would Canada come out well on top.

Yet of the five games, Canada definitely originated two, a Canadian single-handedly invented a third, and the fourth would be an entirely different game but for Canadian influence.

Basketball is not only the one game that was invented by a Canadian; it is the only game that was invented. All other sports are the result of gradual development from origins of misty obscurity; basketball sprang full-blown from the mind of Dr. James A. Naismith, who was at that time (1892) a YMCA instructor in Springfield, Mass. It was destined to meet certain specification, and met them so well that the rules have been modified only as to detail in the intervening years.

Lacrosse (how many kids today have ever played their national game?) was the creation, as everyone knows, of the Canadian Indians. Its rules, fortunately, have been changed considerably.

According to an historian named Catlin, teams in the good old days comprised up to 1,000 eager Indians, who were permitted such latitude in swinging their sticks that broken bones were customary and dead players not uncommon. It was a tendency to return to the ancient customs which, according to most authorities, led to the decline of modern lacrosse in Canada.

About the only thing that it is safe to say about the origin of hockey is that it started in Canada. Kingston, Ont., is the official, but no means the unanimously agreed upon, birthplace. Sports encyclopaedist Frank Menke, for example, favors Halifax. Others chose Montreal. But the sport was originally Canadian and, oddly enough, is still Canadian.

The game of American football owes its present form first to the ingenuity or the stupidity (whichever way you want to look at it) of William Webb Ellis, the Rugby schoolboy who picked up the soccer ball and ran with it, and second to the stubbornness of a McGill University rugby team. Very much the same principle was involved in each case.

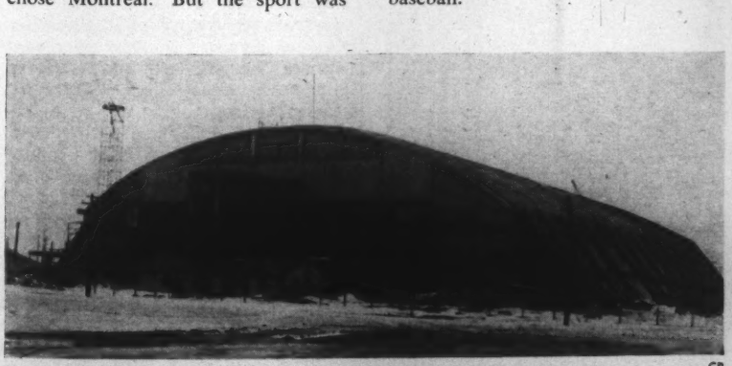
American sports historians who should know better go on record with the assertion that the first football game was one between Princeton and Rutgers in 1869. The boys may have thought they were playing football: they were playing soccer. The score itself should be the giveaway to all but the most obtuse: Rutgers won, six goals to four.

Polite Harvards

The American college "football" teams went right on blithely playing soccer for six years, until Harvard invited McGill to have a go. As soon as the two squads got out on the field to warm up it became evident that something was wrong, because the Canadians were carrying the ball, a practice frowned upon by all good soccer players. A few questions elicited the information that the McGill contingent had assumed the game would be rugby. The polite Harvards said they would be glad to play rugby. Soon all the colleges were playing it. But had it not been for those forgotten Canadian students, college teams would be playing the old game of soccer to this day.

It is very difficult to find a Canadian angle to the early history of baseball, though it seems pretty evident that baseball was not created by Abner Doubleday, and did not originate in Cooperstown, New York. However, there are a number of minor sports which, while not exclusively Canadian creations, were still established in this country and then exported to the United States.

These include curling, which was played in Canada as early as 1807 and not in the States until 1820, cycling, cricket, badminton, racquets, and, of course, skiing. Upon close examination, it is hard to find any sport of undisputed American origin outside of baseball.



—CP

HOMELESS *so far this season, Quebec hockey teams are moving into this $2,500,000 Coliseum replacing the old rink destroyed by fire. It will seat 11,900.*

BIG NEWS

THE FOLLOWING item appeared in the *Globe and Mail* last week:

"Joe Modzell, one of NBA heavyweight champion Ezzard Charles' stablemates, is a brother of Ed (Mighty Mo) Modzelewski, University of Maryland backfield star."

There's something few of us knew until now!

science

SPADES OF THE PAST

ONE of the most interesting archaeological discoveries ever made in Canada has recently been reported from the vicinity of Winnipeg. A bone implement, the exact use of which remains unknown, was ploughed up by a farmer in a field which lies on what was once the bottom of glacial Lake Agassiz, an enormous body of water which is now reduced to Lake Winnipeg and a few other bodies of water nearby.

What makes the bone implement of special significance is the fact that it is made from the fibula of a prehistoric elephant, either a mammoth or a mastodon.

Although the molar teeth of a mammoth differ clearly from those of a mastodon, many of the other bones of the two are not so readily distinguishable. Remains of both of these extinct animals have been found before in the vicinity of Winnipeg, but this appears to be the first time that a recognizable tool, made from elephant bone, has been found anywhere in North America.

Purposely Shaped

The tusks of these prehistoric beasts were occasionally used by primitive man as a source of ivory, and there are one or two records of objects made of this material but so far no bones have shown anything more than knife cuts made in slicing meat from them, or grooves cut round the bones to assist in breaking them.

The implement more or less resembles a picket in general appearance. It is of a dull yellow color, about 17 inches long, and it has been tapered to a point, presumably with an adze. The marks made by this tool are quite distinct and show up as shallow ridges in a cross-light.

Elephants became extinct in the Lake Winnipeg area perhaps some ten thousand years ago, and one of the questions at issue is whether the tool was made from the fresh bone of a recently killed animal, or from a bone found and shaped hundreds, or even thousands, of years after the beast died.

There seems to be no ready means of settling this point. The surface of the bone has a fine polish or patina all over the dull yellow surface, except where the ploughshare scraped it, and this patination continues smoothly over the tool marks in an unbroken coat.

When first found, the tool was broken in three pieces which still lay in their original position. It is possible that the breaks had been made by the lugs of a tractor which was used in that field the year before.

—Capital Press

MAMMOTH *bone picket, now safely resting in the National Museum is held by Mrs. Gabrielle MacQuarrie.*

The find was made in an open, flat field at a depth of about eight inches, under a black clay-like soil. The precise location has not been disclosed as it is hoped to examine the site in more detail later.

Lying immediately on top of the bone tool was a hammer, made from a cobble stone weighing about three pounds, around which a groove had been pecked to secure the handle. Such hammers are quite common on the prairies and, though it is possible that there is some connection between the two objects, that can not yet be proved.

Careful search in the field, when it was visited by Dr. Douglas Leechman, archaeologist of the National Museum of Canada, was rewarded by the finding of a small side scraper and a few flaked cores of chert.

The farmer had cleaned all stones out of the field and piled them along the fence. Investigation of these stone piles yielded two large choppers, or crudely flaked stone tools, intended to be held in the hand and used for such rough work as chopping meat from large bones, or splitting them to get the marrow. There was also a core of quartzite from which flakes had been struck for the making of arrow heads or knives.

That man lived in North America while prehistoric elephants were still in existence has been proved by a number of finds, such as that at Folsom, New Mexico, in which tools and weapons were found in undoubted contemporaneous association with bones of these extinct beasts. It has not yet been shown, however, that Folsom man was ever present in the Winnipeg area.

The discovery of the bone implement has excited considerable interest and speculation in archaeological circles, but so far the scientific men are making no wild claims on the basis of the tool. With customary scientific caution they are planning to search for more conclusive evidence which they hope will verify their present theories.

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IN HOLY YEAR

THE YEAR 1950, the Holy Year which began on December 24 last, will witness a new high in trans-Atlantic travel. Surface facilities will, for the first time, be supplemented by organized mass air transport but the wise pilgrim, traveling either in a group or as an individual, will make arrangements carefully and in detail. A multitude of organizations both religious and secular exist to aid him and smooth his path but time lost leads only to disappointment.

Travelers to Rome will, of course, take advantage of the trip abroad to visit many of Europe's famous shrines and historical monuments. But first of all, for guidance, here are some of the highlights of the calendar in the Italian capital:

January 20—Solemn celebration of the 17th Centenary of the Martyrdom of St. Fabian Pope.

January 25—Solemn Pontifical in the Basilica of St. Paul's-outside-the-Walls in celebration of the conversion of the Apostle Paul.

February 2—Purification of the Blessed Virgin. Traditional offering of candles to the Holy Father by the Basilicas.

February 10—Anniversary of the death of Pius XI.

February 22—Solemn commencement of the Lenten Season at S. Sabina.

March 12—Celebration with solemn Papal Choir of the Anniversary of the Election and Coronation of Pius XII.

April 2-8, Holy Week—Solemn liturgical functions in the Patriarchal Basilicas.

April 9—Easter. Solemn Pontifical of the Holy Father at St. Peter's followed by Blessing of the People from the Loggia.

April and May—Canonizations during the second half of these months.

June 2—Consecration and Inauguration by the Holy Father of the Church of St. Eugenius.

June 8—Solemn procession of Corpus Christi in the presence of the Holy Father.

June 18—Canonizations.

June 29-30—Commemoration of the Apostles Peter and Paul.

October and November—Beatifications.

December 24—Sealing of Holy Doors.

"MAY THIS HOLY YEAR *be the harbinger of a new era of Peace, Prosperity and Progress for the human family."—PIUS PP. XII.*

And here are some of Europe's more famous Catholic shrines:

Assisi. The birthplace of Saint Francis, founder of the Franciscan Order, is situated 144 miles to the northeast of Rome. Its chief glory is the famed Double Church, containing the tomb of Saint Francis and some of the finest examples of early Italian painting in existence.

Fatima. This important new pilgrimage shrine of Portugal lies approximately 70 miles north of the capital city of Lisbon and is most conveniently reached from that city. It was here during the year 1917 that the Blessed Virgin appeared to three children on several occasions and since that time numerous miraculous cures have been effected.

Lisieux. The shrine of Saint Thérèse of the Child Jesus, better known as the "Little Flower of Jesus," is a quaint old Norman town lying about midway between Paris and Cherbourg.

Lourdes. Situated in the lower Pyrenees in the southwest of France, is a day's journey from Paris or Marseilles. One of Europe's greatest pilgrimage shrines, Lourdes is famous for innumerable miraculous cures performed at the Grotto of the Blessed Virgin. The town is dominated by the splendid Basilica standing on the hilltop above the Grotto. Its setting is extremely picturesque. Thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the Christian world visit Lourdes every year.

Loyola. The great Convent of Saint Ignatius Loyola which was built to inclose the former residence of the Loyola family and birthplace of the Saint is situated near San Sebastian and can be conveniently reached within two hours by motor from this fa-

ILLUSTRATIONS *on this page are from the official booklet issued by the Press Office of The Central Committee of the Holy Year, Rome, Via Della Conciliazione* 30.

mous Spanish seaside resort on the Bay of Biscay. San Sebastian is in turn only 37 miles from the French border at Hendaye. A pilgrimage to this famous shrine can be readily arranged in conjunction with a visit to Lourdes.

Padua. One of the oldest cities of Italy and a notable place of pilgrimage is 23 miles from Venice. According to tradition it was founded 1242 BC by Antenor, the brother-in-law of Priam. It has a long and interesting history. It was here that Saint Anthony died in the year 1231 after nine years of preaching in France, Italy and Sicily.

ENGLAND EN ROUTE

CATHOLICISM has known an important revival in Britain since the war and, in order to meet the growing demand from foreign Catholics wishing to stop at English and Scottish shrines during Holy Year an International Office of the Newman Association was opened last year by the Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Griffin, at 31 Portman Square, London.

The two main Catholic shrines in the British Isles are Our Lady of Carfin, in Lanarkshire, thirteen miles south-east of Glasgow, and Our Lady of Walsingham, in East Anglia. It is estimated that 50,000 pilgrims went to Walsingham last year, retracing the footsteps of kings and queens, cardinals, priests and lay people who have journeyed there from all over Christendom through the centuries since those far off days before the Norman conquests when that Norfolk shrine became known as the "Holy Land of Walsingham".

Carfin attracts an even larger number of pilgrims, although it is hardly thirty years old. On several occasions, fifty thousand pilgrims from all over Scotland and the north of England have congregated in that bleak and dreary coal mining village for special ceremonies. The village itself is predominantly Catholic, and most of the excavating, grading and building work has been done at no cost by hundreds of volunteers from Carfin and neighboring mining villages.

Another great Catholic event in England is the annual pilgrimage which, in 1949, drew 12,000 people to venerate the relics of St. Thomas a Beckett, at Canterbury, Kent.

Canadian Catholics going to Rome for the Holy Year and wishing to stop at British shrines en route may apply to the Newman Association, in London, for assistance in arranging their pilgrimage in Britain.

AND IN FRANCE

AS A GUIDE for Holy Year pilgrims, the French *Commissariat General au Tourisme*, a service agency of the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Tourism, has issued a 1950 Calendar of Religious Events in France. The calendar, pocket-size and in booklet form, is free to all who write the French National Tourist Office, Box 221, New York 10, N.Y.

The new French Calendar of Religious Events which lists more than 150 dates of Holy Year interest, includes a map of France giving the provinces by name, and also advises visitors where to apply for travel information before or after arriving in France. A few of the important Holy Year dates in the French Calendar are:

May 19—Treguier—Grand Pardon of Saint Yves

May 23-24-25 — Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer—Pilgrimage of the Gypsies and fete

May 31, December 8—Chartres—Grand Pilgrimage to Notre-Dame

June 4—Rumengol—Grand Pardon

June 16-18 — Paray-le-Monial—Fetes of the Sacre-Coeur

July 9—Locronan—Petite Tromenie

July 26—Auray—Grand Pardon of Sainte Anne d'Auray

August 4—Ars—Pilgrimage in honor of Saint Jean-Baptiste Vianney

August 15 — Le Puy — Traditional procession

August 15-22—Lourdes—National pilgrimage

August 26-27—Plonevez - Porzay—Grand Pardon of Sainte Anne-la-Palud

September 7-8—Le Folgoet—Grand Pardon of Notre-Dame

September 25, October 3—Lisieux—Saint Theresa Pilgrimage

December 24—Les Baux—Midnight Mass

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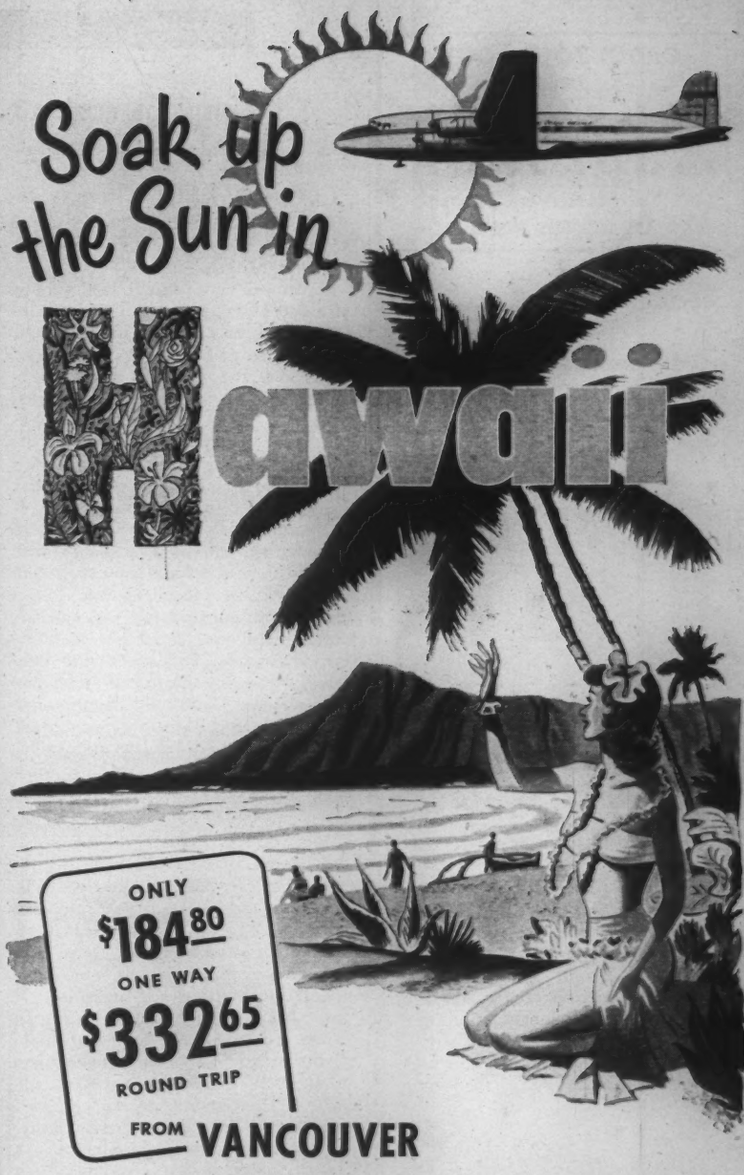

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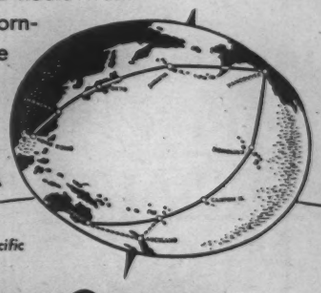

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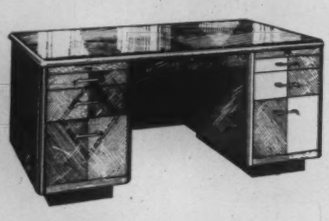

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To reveal those things that nobody else can know, to make them part of an account of what it is like to be the wife of one of the world's very greatest men is the object of Mrs. Roosevelt's second volume of autobiography. "This I Remember" covers the most significant period of the Roosevelt partnership, from F.D.R.'s election to the governorship of New York in 1928 to his death in 1945. It is the intimate portrait of a man who accepted the summons of destiny with healthy misgivings and a woman who undertook her secondary role in the drama much against her will and her better judgment. "I did not want my husband to be President," she confesses, "(because it) meant the end of any personal life of my own."

She had been obliged from the very first to share her husband with his aggressive and domineering mother, Sara Delano Roosevelt, and she was understandably loath to enlarge the competition to include the whole of the United States—and eventually the whole of Western civilization. The dominant theme of her autobiography is her struggle to reconcile the three conflicting pressures that arose from her unique position: her warm personal affection for her husband as a man, her understanding of his importance as a great statesman and public figure, and her own considerable capacity for independent thought and action. The notable success which she achieved in integrating these conflicting factors is the measure of her greatness as a wife, mother, First Lady and individual woman.

There is a brave ingenuousness about this account, both in style and content, which sets it apart from all the other books, trivial and serious, that have been written about F.D.R. Mrs. Roosevelt consistently refuses to separate the momentous from the trifling, the universal from the personal; she deals with everything that occurred, as it occurred, simply in the light of its effect upon her relationship with her family, and she does it with quiet candor and good-humored tolerance.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Mrs. Roosevelt's duties as hostess of the White House brought her into contact with the great men of the earth—and with the near-great and the would-be-great—and her book contains a magnificent gallery of piquant portraits; of the British Royal Family whom she admired for their regal simplicity; of Mr. Molotov whom she liked, though he brought with him to the White House a suitcase containing a sausage, a loaf of bread and a loaded pistol!; of Winston Churchill who charmed her but never awed her; of the insufferable Woollcott who saw fit to insult her in her own home; and a hundred more, all pointed and all penetrating.

Her most careful and loving portrait is, of course, that of her husband and if it is less significant and less trenchant than the portraits drawn by some other writers it is certainly the most intimate and most revealing of them all.

But inevitably Eleanor Roosevelt emerges as the accidental heroine of her own book: a woman of fine intelligence, vast humanity, profound understanding and noble selflessness who managed to retain her personality and her individuality even in the shadow of her husband's overwhelming greatness.—*J.L.W.*

THE MANY FACES

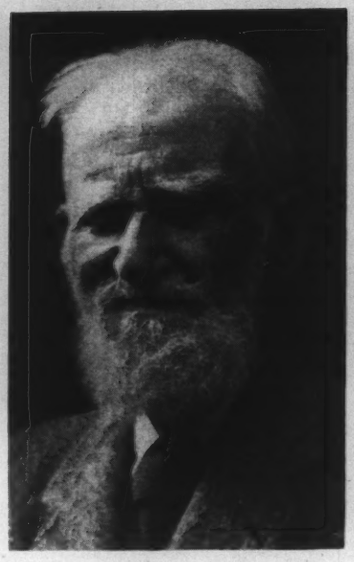
THE UNIVERSE OF G.B.S.—by William Irvine—*McGraw-Hill—$6.50.*

OF THE making of books about Bernard Shaw there is apparently no end. Hardly a year passes without at least one study of his life, works or opinions—much to the enjoyment, one may be sure, of the venerable subject, and much to the annoyance of those who still are scandalized by him.

Thus, one may be sure that Mr. Irvine's current biography and criticism is not the final word on G.B.S., but it does not appear to be the best of its kind that has appeared to date.

By implication, Mr. Irvine points out a major fault in previous biographies of Shaw. "Shaw's biography," he says, "cannot be written as a single narrative about a single man. There are many Shaws—Shaw the author, Shaw the critic, Shaw the metaphysician, Shaw the socialist, each with his particular adventures and achievements, his particular development and inward logic. The biographer finds himself committed to a 'Shaw and His Circle,' of which every member is a separate Shaw. He also finds himself writing the history of England."

Mr. Irvine's task, then, has been to follow the trails of these several Shaws in their various careers, reconciling their many inconsistencies and relating them to the English political, literary and economic worlds that formed their environments. As he foresaw, in the passage quoted, the biographer finds himself writing a history of England. It is a history of the transition from the economic liberalism of the middle Nineteenth Century to the State Socialism of the present day.



GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

Shaw's part in furthering the transition must be recognized, but it must be said, in fairness to him, that the socialism that has been forced upon Britain is probably much different from what he visualized when he was an active worker in the cause. Mr. Irvine quotes from one of Shaw's early tracts that the only way to guard individual liberty is "to convince men of the immorality of abusing the majority power, and then to make them moral enough to refrain from doing it on that account." If Shaw believed that such a high morality was possible, he must now be disillusioned.

Although Mr. Irvine takes his subject seriously, his writing is suitably witty, and as easy reading as one of Shaw's own plays.—*J.L.C.*

ACROSS THE DESK

THE LOVE LETTERS OF MARK TWAIN—edited by Dixon Wecter—*Musson—$5.00.*

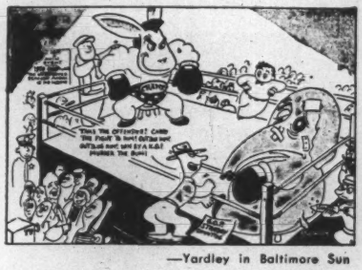
■ Mark Twain, who was a natural speller and picked up new and picturesque words with glee, would have been delighted at the howler, perpetrated by Editor Wecter in a footnote to a Feb. '85 letter from Montreal: "'Tuque' is Canadian French for toque." This however is the only noticeable error in an excellent piece of editing. The letters are marvelous. Even if one cannot quite convince oneself that Livy deserved them, Mark Twain's conviction that she did is in itself superb, and the fact that she continued to call him "Youth" and sometimes "Youth Darling" when he was fifty-five shows that she was not wholly unworthy. The correspondence covers 33 years, and the world is incredibly lucky in that so much of it has been preserved.

U.S. affairs

CLARIFYING THE ISSUE

MR. TRUMAN, it seems, has finally had to take a decision which the leaders of the Democratic Party have been facing for a generation, and which Mr. Roosevelt only managed to avoid taking through masterly politics and the intervention of the war. Finding it impossible to carry the Southern conservative wing and the Northern liberal-labor wing of the party along together behind the same program, he has staked his future and perhaps the future of the party on the latter.

In the 1948 Convention and later in the election, he defied a bloc of four Southern states, representing the extreme right wing, which proceeded



—Yardley in Baltimore Sun

THE REPUBLICANS ON THE ROPES

to run its own candidate under the "State's Rights" banner. But Mr. Truman still carried the majority of the Southern states, traditional basis of Democratic power; and even the angry State's Righters did not secede from the party.

What many Southern Democrats did, however, in the last Congressional session as on many occasions since Roosevelt's day, was to combine with the Republicans to defeat Truman's more "liberal" measures, notably his program of civil rights and his pro-labor policy for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law.

Now, according to many indications, the President has decided to proceed full steam ahead, without and against the conservative Southern Democrats, calling for an even more "liberal" program and counting on the labor, big city, minority and farm vote to back him up in the mid-term election next November and elect a Congress which will carry it.

This will mean an open split in the Democratic Party, and already former Senator, "Assistant President" and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes is rallying the Southern opposition. It is much too soon, however, to assume that the Southern Democrats will switch to the Republican line-up, to form a "real conservative party", as Senator Bricker has called on them to do. The differences between these groups are too many, too deep and above all, too old. Bricker's appeal has been met with derision.

A much more likely development was quickly figured out by the political pundits in Washington, and that is that the State's Rights Democrats, instead of throwing their electoral votes to their own Southern candidate without any hope of electing him (as in the case of Thurmond in 1948), might throw them to the Republican candidate *if he should be General Eisenhower,* a non-partisan conservative who holds their full respect.

Eisenhower brought his name into this speculation by a series of public speeches warning in strong language against the encroachment of centralized power on individual freedom and initiative, several of them delivered in the South. When Mr. Truman promptly noted that Eisenhower was acting as a Republican candidate, Ike swiftly deflated Republican hopes by declaring that he "had no political angle" and was not going to let anyone make him a candidate.

Eisenhower is not a candidate now, and proclaims his "highest respect" for President Truman. But if he feels so strongly today about the trend towards the paternalistic state towards which Mr. Truman is driving, and if Truman should strengthen this tendency through a victory in the 1950 mid-term elections, the General could change his mind about running.

In any case, it seems, Eisenhower sees it as his patriotic duty to carry on a crusade of ideas, and this crusade, already affecting Republican thinking about the issues behind which they can best rally their battered forces, may set the whole tone of the 1952 campaign.

It is perhaps to be expected that Vice-President Barkley, returning from his honeymoon, should declare that the Republicans are finished and that the Democrats will go on winning "throughout history." But it is startling to hear Republicans making much the same prediction in private, as though the Republican Party were beaten beyond recovery from its five successive defeats since 1932.

The best answer to this is to thumb through newspaper files of only 18 months ago, when "everybody" was saying that the *Democratic* Party had fallen apart at the seams, and leading organization Democrats were engaged in a panic-stricken last-minute effort to draft—General Eisenhower!

—Willson Woodside

■ PROFESSOR Sumner Slichter looks forward to a U.S. in 1980, in which everyone will work a 30-hour week; the annual output of goods will have increased from 250 to over 400 billion dollars worth; most families will have two cars; family-size swimming pools will be common; and many more young people will go to college.

U.K. and commonwealth

OLD VIC GOES HOME

DEVOTED followers of that amazing institution the Old Vic—all its followers seem devoted—rejoice to know that it is to return to its first home in the Waterloo Road, over in dirty, smoky Lambeth across the river, where it was born and grew up and first became famous. That is where it belongs.

It was never really at home in the West End, in spite of its success there. The present season at the New Theatre will be its last in "society." Then back to the noise and grime and teeming life of Lambeth, and the keenest and best and most loyal audiences in London.

The old theatre in the Waterloo Road was badly battered in the war. That was why the company had to leave. It is now to be repaired in time for the autumn season next year—and of course for the Festival of Britain in the following spring. The Old Vic will be nearby, and will have an important share in the celebrations. If it had not been for that, it might not have been so easy to get the money and all the necessary permits.

WHY PEOPLE GAMBLE

WHEN Sir Laurence Dunne, the Chief Magistrate of London, appeared the other day before the Royal Commission on Betting to give it the benefit of his ripe judgment and wide experience, he said something that goes far to explain why there has been such a tremendous increase of gambling in this country.

"In these days of repressive taxation," said Sir Laurence, "gambling offers the only obvious hope to many people of securing sufficient money in a lump sum to acquire a business, purchase a home, or do many of the things which everyone at heart wishes to do."

People see little use in attempting to save, with the tax-collector waiting for his cut. So they go on trying to make a killing at the races, on the dog-

—Illingworth in London Daily Mail

OVER-OPTIMISTIC? *Conservatives in Britain may be counting too much on effect of New Zealand, Aussie votes*

tracks, in the football-pools. Their winnings are one of the few things that are untaxed. Besides, there is the fun and excitement of betting, something cheerful to think about and hope for in a drab world. Deplorable, if you insist, but in these days very human and very pardonable.—*P. O'D.*

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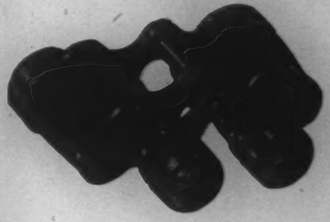

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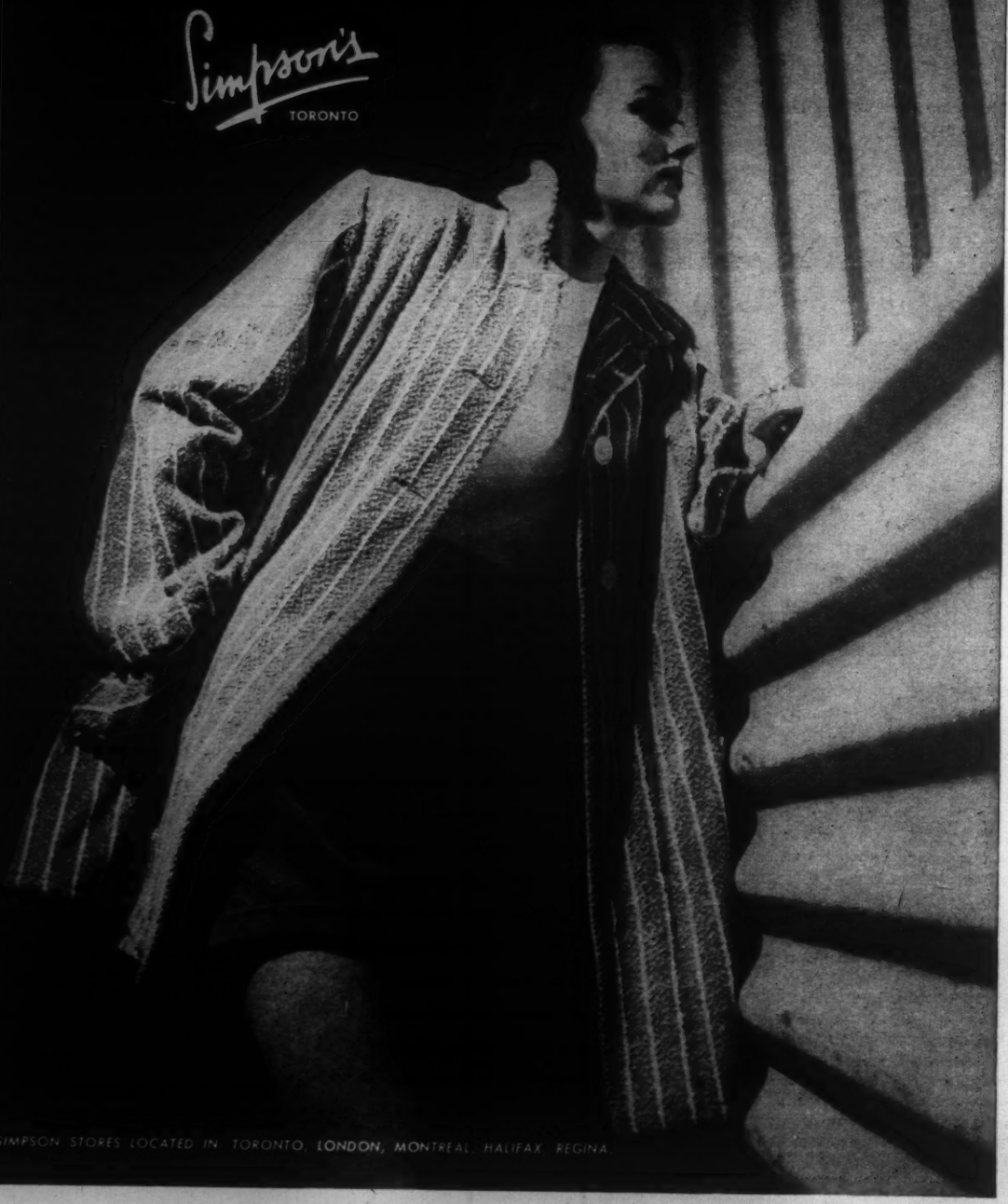

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—Globe and Mail

SIOUI: *Lack of judgment not sedition*

people

Verdicts

■ The Quebec Court of Appeals has reversed a verdict of guilty against **Jules Sioui,** 43-year-old Huron Indian convicted of seditious conspiracy last January.

Judge Charles Casey said literature published and distributed by Sioui as Secretary-Treasurer of a group called the Government of the North American Indian Nation did not prove intention of seditious conspiracy although it might show lack of judgment. Sioui conducted his own defence

■ Ontario's Oat King, **John A. Stewart** of Ailsa Craig, thinks "farmers need to take a drastic stand at once against the economic and trade barriers stopping the flow of foodstuffs to other countries." Farmers, he said, should ask why there are food surpluses in Canada when they are told that nearly half the world is hungry

■ "Canada is not a compromise country or a half-way house, she is a land of many peoples come together to form an entirely new civilization," said **Dr. A. H. S. Gillson,** President of the University of Manitoba.

Wait and See

■ **Grant McConachie,** President of Canadian Pacific Airlines, says his company is the first on the continent to order jet passenger ships and expects to inaugurate the world's first jet airline service in 1951. This would slice the 20-hour Vancouver to Tokyo hop to eight hours with only two stops. In terms of a trans-Canada flight this would mean that a passenger could have breakfast in Montreal, lunch in Vancouver and dinner back in Montreal.

■ A member of the Canadian Restaurant Owners' Association suggested tea be pushed in order to bring down the price of coffee, but **Nick Zolonoff** of Casa Loma Restaurant, Toronto, said: "Tea is just as expensive by the time you pay for the broken pots." Members agreed to keep coffee at ten cents but predicted it may soon be 15.

Then the meeting ended and the members had a nice cup of tea.

films

THE MOVIE WEATHER

THE MOVIES and the weather have a great deal in common. When a movie is good, for instance, it seems as incredibly good as a fine brisk day, filled with sunny magic; and when it is bad it is dolorously, drippingly bad, and promises to go on forever. It is just as futile too, to complain about the movies as about the weather. Constantly changing, they are still fundamentally changeless. We might just as well take the bad along with the good, since both together represent a sort of eternal cinematic climate.

To judge from the wails of the movie-reviewers — including those of the present writer—1949 was a year of unprecedented and banal gloom. On the other hand, the claims of producers and their publicity departments would make it a season of sparkling achievement. Actually, like most years, it appears to have struck a mean average.

There were some good stirring examples of knockabout violence, headed by "Champion" with Kirk Douglas and "White Heat" with James Cagney. On the credit side too, there was the high-minded series of films dedicated to the problem of anti-racialism. ("Home of the Brave," "Lost Boundaries" and "Pinky.") None of the latter group could qualify as high cinematic art, but all had something to say about the dignity of the human spirit that was important, and that needed saying. In a sense they were all vividly illustrated tracts, but in each case they were far more moving than any tract—or than most movies.

THE LIGHT comedy department turned up with the engaging "Letter to Three Wives." This film brought to light the tough comedy talent of Paul Douglas, which, to judge from his more recent films, is going to need all its toughness to survive. Clifton Webb reappeared as Mr. Belvedere in "Mr. Belvedere Goes to College" and Danny Kaye reappeared as Danny Kaye in "The Inspector General." On the whole the season's output of comedy was not very rewarding. The best comedies of the year were still "My Little Chickadee" with W. C. Fields and "A Night at the Opera," all reissued after a lapse of ten years.

There were some curious directorial lapses during the year, the most notable being Alfred Hitchcock's "Under Capricorn," John Huston's "We Were Strangers," and the deplorable "Three Godfathers" directed by John Ford.

It is possible that no director can be better than his material. It is even conceivable—leaving the question of taste entirely aside—that the better a director is the more susceptible he is likely to be to the mood, tempo and spirit of the story he is handling; so that a bad story, under his direction, emerges with exactly the rich quality of badness of the original. This is the only way I can account for the fact that the same man who directed "The Three Godfathers" was also responsible for "Stage Coach" and "The Informer."

"THE HIDDEN ROOM" is one of the finest suspense stories of the year, if not of many years. Yet its effect is achieved almost entirely without violence. It is the quietest, politest and most inexorable turning of the screw it is possible to imagine.

This is the story of a fashionable London doctor (Robert Newton) who decides, after considerable provocation, that he will kill the next man who makes love to his flirtatious wife (Sally Gray.) He is a methodical type and he plans his crime with immense ingenuity and patience. His idea is to capture his victim and hold him prisoner until Scotland Yard's curiosity over the disappearance has finally died; then to kill him and dispose of the body.

A considerate jailer, he keeps his prisoner supplied with coffee, chicken sandwiches, martinis, "Boswell's Life of Johnson" in four volumes, and the daily papers. Thanks to the press reports the victim is able to follow the fluctuations of police and public interest in his case, and his mounting terror and desperation communicate themselves perfectly to the audience.

The film is thus a psychological melodrama whose sadism is almost entirely cerebral—a sadism practised by the Scotland Yard detective (Naunton Wayne) almost as vigilantly and urbanely on the doctor as the doctor practises it on his victim.

TERROR and excitement are constantly present, however, always threatening to break through the composed and silky surface. In fact the film leaves one feeling that if this is the way stylish British murderers go about their business one would prefer to fall into the hands of such relatively brutal types as Mr. Richard Widmark or Mr. James Cagney.

One rather baffling detail has been omitted from the account. How did the doctor, having persuaded his victim into the hidden room at gun's point, contrive to shackle him effectively while still keeping him covered? The prisoner's urbanity, while almost as unshatterable as the doctor's, could hardly have gone to the length of holding the gun.—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

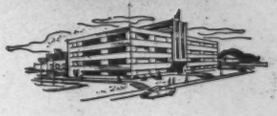
—J. Arthur Rank

Edward Dmytrk's "HIDDEN ROOM"

"Let's go sightseeing in Averagetown!"

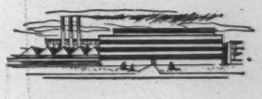
"Right this way for a tour of Averagetown — a Canadian town or city that might be the one *you* live in!

"You'll see it as you never saw it before . . . hear the behind-the-scenes story of some of its most important landmarks . . . see sights that will give you new faith in its future. All set? Let's go!"



1. **"On our left** we have a splendid new high school, with modern lighting, air-conditioning and a host of other improvements that give students a 'lift'. It was built with the aid of life insurance dollars, invested for policyholders, in municipal bonds."

2. **"Note the bridge** we are coming to now. See how wide, smooth and safe it is! Motorists for miles around bless the day it was built. But few know that life insurance dollars played a vital part in building this, too!"



3. **"Here's the town's biggest** industrial plant. It shows another way in which life insurance dollars are invested. Imagine what this plant means to its thousands of workers! Imagine how it's helped to expand business all through Averagetown!"

4. **"On our left** you see Averagetown's new waterworks. And — you guessed it — life insurance dollars are at work here too, helping to pump and purify the water. That's a big job — for the water is used at the rate of thousands of gallons per minute!"

5. **"How those life insurance** dollars do get around! Here they've helped to build a new apartment building that means a much-needed home to scores of people."

"Sorry — that's all we can show you now. But life insurance dollars also helped to build Averagetown's electrical power plant, sewage system, recreation park and many of its homes.

"They're a boon to *farmers*, too — helping to build highways and rural electrification systems.

"*I know* — because I am a life insurance representative. And I hope that now you too can see that life insurance serves you *two* ways.

"It makes the future financially secure for yourself and your family. *And it helps create jobs and raise living standards in your community!*"

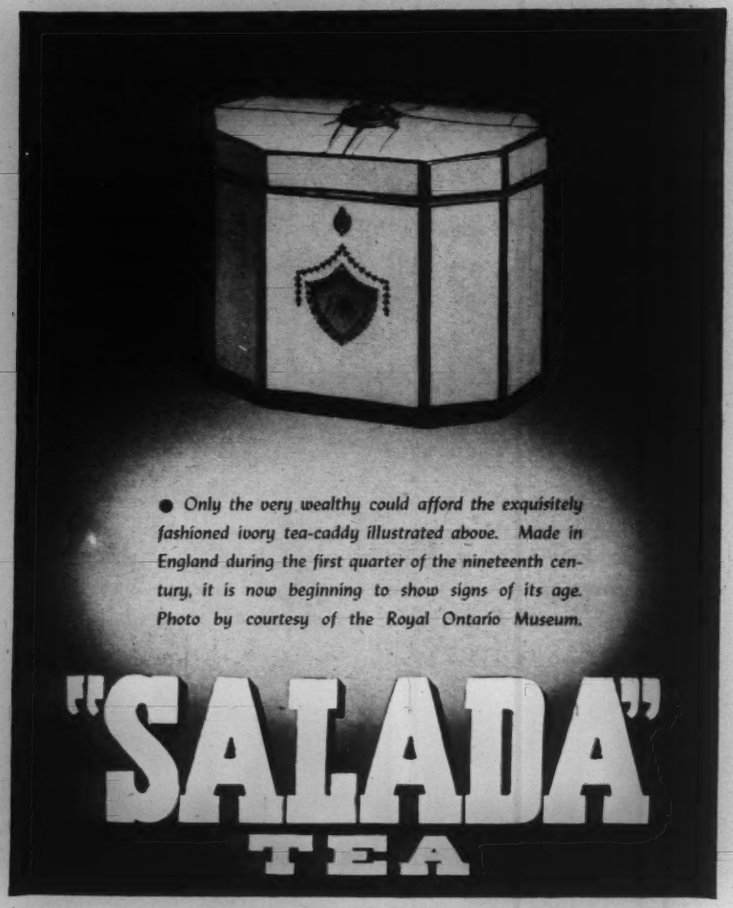
These aids to better living are founded on the work of the life insurance representative. It is largely because of his efforts that so many people buy life insurance and pay premiums — the major part of which is invested in vital projects that benefit Canadians from coast to coast. Thus your life insurance representative is more than a helpful advisor on financial security. He's a helpful citizen, too!

IT IS GOOD CITIZENSHIP TO OWN

LIFE INSURANCE

A message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada and their Representatives

SN-99



● *Only the very wealthy could afford the exquisitely fashioned ivory tea-caddy illustrated above. Made in England during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, it is now beginning to show signs of its age. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

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intermission

Westward Through the Night

by W. B. Foster

WHAT, if anything, is going to be done about snoring?

I ask this question because in our "brave new world" something should be done about it.

All over Canada is heard the noise of snoring . . . in the sleeping cars of trains as they hurtle through the night, in hotels, in apartments, in duplexes, in modest bungalows, in lumber camps, in the mansions of the rich.

An encyclopedia says a snore sounds like the way the word is pronounced. That is a weak and inadequate description. A snore sounds like this:—Snorr—guggle—guggle — rip — wheee — futtt—bisssh! . . . and then all over again for hours and hours.

There's no music to snoring; yet one can think of some snorers as basso profundos and others as tenors, due to the difference of pitch of the fearful noises they make. Some snore cautiously while others give out with wild abandon.

In Canada snoring starts at St. John's, Nfld., and rolls like a tide through the night to the West Coast. On the basis of Canadians going to bed at 11 pm and getting up at 7 am and making allowance for the various time zones, the snoring is at full flood for eight hours in each time zone, but for only three and a half hours is it a national racket, shaking the top half of North America.

If one had a sound detector that would cover all Canada he could hear the snore tide roaring as it moved from St. John's to Victoria, crashing to greater volume as it entered each new time zone. Then after three and a half hours of peak roaring he would hear it begin to grow fainter. Newfoundland would be the first time zone to cut out, then the Maritimes and so on. Out on the West Coast snoring would be going on four and a half hours after Newfoundlanders had risen.

AUTHORITIES say that snorers let their mouths fall open after they get to sleep. The air for their lungs goes back and forth through their mouths, causing the soft palate to swing in the gale and produce a haunting and unlovely sound. With each change of air current there is a wild commotion that is a mixture of groan, grunt, sigh and cyclone. The sleeper is unaware of this noise but others are acutely conscious of it.

Snoring has some strange features. For instance, a person who is relaxed in bed and perfectly conscious, turning the day's events over in his mind, can snore loudly and not be aware of it. He can hear a person come to his room and tell him to "stop that racket" yet be unaware that he was snoring. How can a person be asleep so far as his own snores are concerned yet awake to a person's voice? What causes his auditory nerves to reject the racket of his own snores yet receive some other sound? Is self-hypnotism the answer?

MEDICAL science seems to have made little progress in battling this pest of the ages.

One authority has suggested a piece of elastic to keep the mouth from opening. The elastic is put under the chin and over the head. This remedy would be dangerous for persons with adenoids or clogged nostrils.

During the late war a great many gas masks were stored at various centres in Canada. They were never used. These would be a help in the battle against snoring, but they would not be a full remedy. Many snores would tear a gas mask to pieces. A full-size snore must have room to expand.

I suggest that every snorer sleep in a suit of sound-absorbent material, modelled after the style of a sleeping bag but enclosing the head. Air would be admitted through a piece of rubber hose which would fit into the suit at the wearer's nostrils. The other end of the hose would be stuck out a window. This arrangement would put all snores outside. The snores would be lost in the roar of trains and street noises in large towns and cities. Only in quiet residential sections would the noise decibels be increased, and soon they would be lost in sounds of milk delivery trucks and wagons.

In detached homes I think the adoption of this remedy might be left to family agreement, but elsewhere these sleeping bags with snore attachments are desperately needed for the public welfare.

The political party that will promise to stop the voters from snoring (the remedy, of course, to be at the voters' expense) will receive a tide of votes that will roll westward from Newfoundland to the Pacific, following the same route as the snores of the previous night.

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

CHAPERONE IN LIMA

by Elsa Grahame May

TRIUMPHANT *arrival home of Margaret Lynne Munn and Mrs. May.*

IN PERU no one is ever in much of a hurry. That was one of the first things I learned when I went to Lima last month as chaperone for Margaret Lynne Munn, Miss Canada of 1949 (SN, Oct. 18) and now Queen of North America as well.

At the crowning of the Queen of (All) the Americas, which was the climax of Lima's gala *Feira Nationale,* some 30,000 Peruvians waited hopefully but patiently for exactly three hours before the Queen, lovely Ana Maria Alvarez Calderon, arrived to be crowned. Ana seemed to see no need to apologize, nor did the crowd expect her to. She was a little late, yes, but very beautiful and very rich.

As a matter of fact, the only Peruvian we met (or, rather, didn't meet) who showed the slightest impatience at flagrant lack of punctuality was the President. When the Misses Peru and Panama were two hours late for a cocktail at the presidential palace, he simply called the party off. The guests were, however, allowed to look through the palace, which was a building of incredible magnificence. The dining room was done throughout in solid mahogany, including a table 60 feet long, all beautifully hand carved.

Queens in Clover

Most of the homes of the wealthy in Lima were almost equally grand. The queens, with their mothers or chaperones, were farmed out to private homes. Ours boasted seven servants whom we saw, with probably many more out of sight. Yet sandwiched among these palatial mansions, even on the residential streets, were hovels of the poorest sort.

Some of the South and Central American girls and their guardians had an astonishing, childlike, but rather charming attitude toward personal property. We awoke on the morning of our first day in Lima to find a lovely Spanish-looking woman intently examining the clothes hanging in our closet. From her first words we gathered that she was cold, and offered dressing gowns, but it turned out that what she had said was, "Me Chile," and it proved later that she was in fact Miss Chile's mother.

The investigation of the closet? She was simply looking to see if there was anything very pretty there which her daughter might wear that day. There was, and Miss Chile did, while Lynne and I stood by amazed at this bland confiscation. However, all of them proved equally generous with their own things. They simply seemed to feel that pretty girls should have pretty clothes to wear, no matter whose.

Despite their stubborn insistence that there's never any need to hurry, the Peruvians proved to be a very enthusiastic people. Perhaps over-enthusiastic. None of the Queens was ever permitted to appear in public without a guard—a guard not of municipal policemen but of armed soldiers, who held back the crowds with some effort. We were assured that without the soldiers the girls would have been literally mobbed by their admirers of both sexes.

Flamboyant Pageantry

This enthusiasm was never-failing. We were in Lima for three weeks, and the crowds seemed as large and as excited on the last day as they were on the first. The contest was conducted with flamboyant pageantry from beginning to end, and the people loved it.

On the night of the coronation, as each Queen stepped forward to be introduced, the band played the appropriate national anthem. To our astonishment, the bandsmen struck up "O, Canada" as if they'd been playing it

all their lives. Canada, incidentally, received a tremendous ovation. We're very popular down there.

On one occasion, we visited one of Lima's numerous radio stations. A program was in progress, but that did not make any difference. The producer stopped the show, called us in, and asked Lynne to sing a few songs, which she did. Between songs, everybody talked and laughed and smoked with happy informality.

We asked the station manager if our appearance wasn't going to disrupt his schedule. Oh, no, he said, they had schedules all right but didn't really bother to follow them. There was lots of time. People didn't mind waiting an hour or so for a favorite program.

The contest itself was held in a small and none-too-modern theatre. For the 21 contestants, there were exactly two tiny dressing rooms, each with a small mirror and no dressing tables. The South American girls did not appear to mind. In fact I never saw one of them when she didn't look bright and cheerful, no matter what the circumstances.

Peru the Host

We found Peru a lovely country and the people friendly and hospitable. Of course, it helped to know that the whole visit wasn't costing us a cent. Everything—air travel and accommodation en route and in Lima—was at the expense of the Peruvian government. They are justly proud of their *Feira Nationale* and its all-America beauty contest.

We were proud, too, that Lynne could win the North American title.

Personalities:

Army Chow a la Mode

by Frank B. Walker

MARGARET Louise Willox, who is one of five dietitians in the Canadian Army, is a tall, 29-year-old, with brown hair and brown eyes. She has the kind of tolerant expression which comes of putting up with endless male foibles in the essentially masculine world of the armed services.

Six years in the Medical Corps — three of them overseas—have taught her that man is a creature best joshed along and given a sense of his own superiority.

As a lieutenant, with men under her command, she has found what is probably the perfect formula in a difficult situation—her orders are suggestions, obeyed with all the greater enthusiasm because of the impression, left hanging in the air, that her subordinates thought them up themselves.

Maligned Group

It is this combination of femininity and authority which has made her career in Prairie Command, with headquarters in Winnipeg, comparatively simple and straightforward. Lt. Willox obviously likes her work and is good at it; an achievement all the more to her credit because the job she is doing is, in fact, normally handled by a man.

Though she is officially a dietitian and wears the trim, blue uniform of the nursing sisters, she is at present seconded from the Medical Corps for service with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, working with the command supply and transfer office.

If all this sounds complicated, it means that Lt. Willox—the temptation to call her Margaret must be overwhelming to her co-workers — looks after the army cooks, inspects their kitchens, studies the rations and generally offers help and advice to that most maligned group in any military force. Being a graduate dietitian gives her an added advantage because, though she did not divulge this herself, some of the men who might normally do the job, lack that detailed knowledge which comes with a dietetics course.

In fact, so the legend goes, and again Lt. Willox is not the source, at least one of those officiating in the equivalent of her present position was a student of agriculture who prefaced his comments on diet with, "Now, if these were cows . . ."

Those veterans, male and female, who may have rather horrific memories of army diet, and especially the Old Sweats of 1914-18, would marvel

CALORIE-*minded Lieutenant Willox.*

at the stuff which is issued from the kitchens under the supervision of Margaret Willox.

The average soldier today on regular service diet receives over 4,000 calories a day. This is a statistical way of saying that he receives fruit juice, hot or cold cereal, bacon and eggs, toast, jam, coffee or milk for breakfast; a dinner consisting of soup, a main course, which can run through from fresh meat all the way to chicken or turkey, potatoes and another vegetable, salad, pie, bread and butter and coffee; and a supper which again consists of three courses starting with soup, and includes salad and dessert and again coffee.

And in case this is not enough, there is eight cents a day per man to provide extras.

To show just what can be done in the way of eating with what the Army offers, there is the story, not apocryphal, of the Army Sergeant at Churchill — an American, let it be said in haste—who regularly eats seven eggs for breakfast and then comes back for two more. But then, he is a big fellow.

Lt. Willox has Churchill in her sphere of influence and the Army there is building a model kitchen which will be, she says, a masterpiece of its kind. As a result, she has now added to her knowledge an enthusiasm for construction. "Ask me anything about electric wiring or the gravity flow of sewage," she remarked airily.

Churchill is, of course, an experimental base and much is being done in the way of finding the best kind of rations for men operating in conditions of extreme cold. There, for example, low temperature makes biting the average chocolate bar a hazardous occupation which may easily result in a broken tooth.

Home Base

In addition to Churchill, which she visits frequently, her area of operations includes as well, Rivers and Shilo and, of course, her home base in Winnipeg.

Today, discussing the new army and its more hectic wartime predecessor, Lt. Willox still finds army life interesting and though she has pleasant dreams of travelling to new places, the prairies will do until the opportunity materializes.

In any event, the prairies are home. She was born in Calgary on June 17, 1920, went to school there and took her Bachelor of Science and Home Economics degree at the University of Alberta. From there she went on to post-graduate work under the late Miss Violet Riley, who was in her day Canada's outstanding dietitian.

And then, being still too young for the Navy or Air Force, she went into the Army towards the end of 1942. "They would not have me," she said, of the other services, without apparent regrets.

Then began a familiar wartime routine—Debert, NS, Sussex, NB, and overseas on the *Ile de France*, sleeping on the floor of a cabin, which "I did not mind; I would have swum behind the ship to get to England."

There, it was first Aldershot, with its grey stone houses and flat, sandy plains. Then No. 8 Military Hospital at Taplow, amid all the beauty of Cliveden and its lovely grounds, with the added attraction of Lady Astor wandering about, a very charming and entertaining personage.

In February, 1945, she was stationed near Nijmegen in Holland, next in Ghent and then in a hospital just outside Bremen where for a while her job was to help in feeding back to life a bewildered group of concentration camp prisoners.

"When you first saw them," she said, "they were all eyes." Some of them had been incarcerated for ten years. "We gave them eight feedings a day, beginning with milk, gruel and milkshakes, but they were always hungry. They would hide food in their bedclothes and bury anything you gave them.

"At the back of the hospital there was always a group of Ukrainian slave laborers peeling potatoes and an old man making crosses. We never had enough potatoes and we never had enough crosses."

In May, 1946, after having served in two more hospitals overseas, Lt. Willox returned home and stayed in the Army because, "I never got out."

Fashions:

Royal Style Setters

by Mary Delane

MANY of us at the Mansion House on the spring afternoon that Princess Elizabeth paid her first visit alone to the City remarked upon the delightful mixture of shyness and natural dignity the Princess then showed. She

HRH's *Norman Hartnell ensemble*

looked so very young standing to make her speech in the Great Hall under the tattered banners of bygone Lord Mayors.

That was May 31, 1944. More recent years, and especially the last two, have brought an added grace and dignity to the Princess that are altogether charming.

It is also noticeable that in her dress there is evidence of a rapidly developing sense of fashion. Though her clothes, except for State occasions, remain basically simple in line, and unexaggerated, she wears them with an elegance all her own.

The ensemble illustrated here and designed for her by Norman Hartnell has several good fashion points. The frock is in satin broché, a popular fabric this winter, in a lovely greenish blue, the centre of each small

flower being in a deep claret shade. Claret satin cuffs and belt are appliquéd with the flower motifs from the broché, and the collar can be worn high as shown, or, under a coat, turned down flat.

The coat is in soft duvetyn of the same claret red, the pockets being continuations, turned over at the top, of the side panels which, with the simple double button fastening and plain bodice, accentuate the Princess's very small waist. The three-quarter sleeves and the optional bow of the satin broché are charming details. With the ensemble are worn a matching hat and suede gloves and shoes.

In the last two years also, Princess Margaret has emerged from the schoolroom, with a dress sense that promises well for future chic.

The frock and hat sketched here were worn with a simple black velvet coat cut on princess lines with a small roll collar of velvet. This is Princess Margaret's first grown-up all-black ensemble for the daytime. She wore it at the Remembrance Day ceremony and again at the hat show organized by the Associated Millinery Designers of London, the first fashion parade she has attended. The small flowerpot hat of felt and velvet designed by Aage Thaarup is topped by a little "plume" of ermine tails and looked very pretty.

The frock shows the very "up-to-the-minute" vogue for an alliance of soft woollen crêpe and velvet. With it the Princess wore black suede gloves and slingback court shoes, and she carried a square black handbag.

Sweet Tooth

IF YOU ARE contemplating taking your candy-making seriously the Antoinette Pope School Candy Book will provide the answers to your questions. Published by the MacMillan Co. of Canada ($3.00) this treatise on candy-making is masterly in its clear and methodical instructions. Any person interested in starting in the candy business, either as a hobby or for financial returns, would be well advised to consider this book as basic and pay strict attention to what the authors say.

Instructions are based on research and experiment and not on rule of thumb. The book opens up quite a field of adventure in the world of marzipan, fondant, fudges, glace candies and such where the rewards of your efforts are very glamorous. Chapter on chocolate-dipped candies is treated in detail since this is one of the branches of candy-making which requires practice and accuracy.

Note: Be sure to save the marble top from Aunt Sadie's walnut table—you'll need it for this business.

FORECAST:

Ribbon Bound

IF ANY FAITH can be put in signs, ribbon is to be considered one of the favorites of the great name designers in Paris.

Balmain makes a black lace sheath, underlining the lower half of the bodice with red velvet ribbon, camisole fashion, and adding a tie belt of black velvet ribbon. Again on a white dress of net with spaced groups of shirred narrow val lace, he uses the same black velvet ribbon tiebelt and fills in the strapless top with a black velvet ribbon bra.

For his new short evening line, definitely reminiscent of the 1910's, he chooses for his boutique collection a moire sheath cut street length. This has shoulder straps but the top is bound with a moire ribbon in tilleul, which is again used for the wide sash belt with big bow and long ends, and to line the tiny black velvet bolero.

Another of his formals is of white taffeta. Here the bra is of blue moire ribbon, as is the long sash, with a single pink rose for emphasis. A dance dress, the skirt of chenille dotted net, the top of the bodice of black over white net, is bound at neck and arms with black velvet ribbon. Lower half of the bodice itself is completed with velvet ribbon and tie-on belt.

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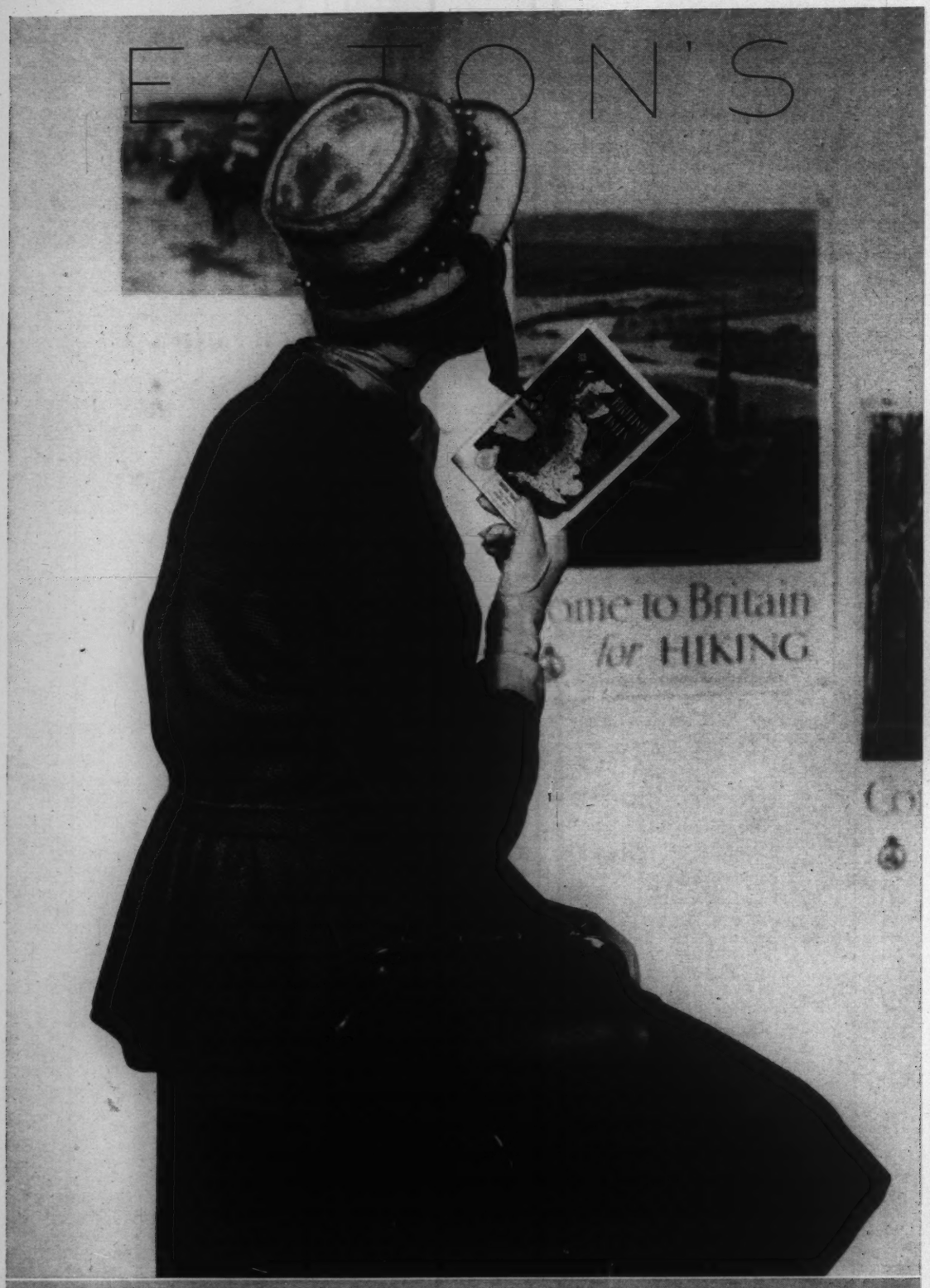

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FOOD:

Another Fisher

DON'T BE MISLED by the title of M. F. K. Fisher's new book "Alphabet for Gourmets" (MacMillan, $4.00). It isn't a collection of topical food items such as N for Nuts, F for Fish or the like. Rather the alphabet forms a prop upon which she hangs her ideas of the pleasures of food and drink. Her personal manner of sharing these delights with the reader makes for excellent reading especially if taken in moderate doses at bedtime.

Mrs. Fisher has been more generous in this book than in previous ones ("Serve it Forth," "How to Cook a Wolf," etc.) in including recipes—at least one for each chapter. These recipes are basically simple and indicate the practical side of the author's personality. Her philosophy of gastronomy, if practised by all, should prove that people can live in peace and harmony without using the A-bomb as an enforcement device.

Fancy Dress

THE DARLING of the barnyard which reaches your table now is the eviscerated bird. Cleaned and pin feathered, in fact practically ready for the oven, it is encased in a transparent moisture-vapor-proof covering. The bird comes in various guises—whole for roasting, cut up style, and pieces.

The chicken should be washed in cold water (not soaked), then wiped. If frozen when purchased it should be thawed completely before cooking. If roasting allow 1¼ cups dressing per pound of bird —don't pack it in too tightly. A speed-up for producing crumbs from day old bread is to slice and encase it in a clean tea towel and rub heartily, presto —crumbs without monotony. Roast, breast down on a rack in a shallow pan in oven 325° F—a 4 lb. bird requires 2¼ hours.

Turn the little fellow over during the last hour of cooking to brown evenly—and baste with fat occasionally during the roasting.

■ A flavor-saving item on the market is monosodium glutamate, an overwhelming name for such an innocent-looking product. It does not add flavor but protects and enhances the natural flavors of the foods. Resembling salt it is used judiciously in gravies, soups, sauces, meat, fish and poultry. Approximate amount to use for stews and their kinfolk would be ½ teaspoon to 2 cups; for creamed dishes, ½ teaspoon to 1 cup of sauce; for soups, ½ teaspoon to 1 cup liquid; for vegetables, ¼ teaspoon for each cup to be added before cooking.

■ Ever wondered about the bottles used for infant feeding a century or so back? Bottles in the Eighteenth century were made of pewter. Pewter nipples were used as late as the middle of the Nineteenth century.

the lighter side

New Year's Irresolution

by Mary Lowrey Ross

SAY shall I plan in Nineteen-Fifty
To be wise and prudent
Sane and thrifty?
Or shall I make a firm decision
To treat dull Caution
With rude derision?
How to decide
On New Year's Day?
For the narrow path,
And the primrose way
Both have their special
Rewards and graces,
And lead to such oddly
Different places!
Or shall I set my spirit's sights
On higher aims
And loftier heights?
Shall I be temperate,
Wise and courteous,
And practise all
The civic virtues?
Shall I faithfully shine
With a clear pure light,
Like a little candle
In the night?
(Oh, a perfect paragon
Of a candle,
That never sheds light
On a local scandal!)
Shall I pardon error,
Forgive stupidity,
(And maybe come down with
Hyperacidity)?
Shall I ever so carefully abstain
From the words that wound,
The jests that pain,
And pay in full
For these high conditions
With stomach ulcers from Inhibitions?

SAY, shall I rise
In the dawn's gray gloom
To practise scales
In an ice-cold room?
And carry a program, come what may
Of Self-improvement
Through the day?
Watch my temper, guard my words,
Practise deep breathing,
Study birds.
Negative thoughts
And feelings banish,
And maybe take a
Course in Spanish?
Never mislead; never misquote;
Keep a daily journal
In which I note
All the beautiful thoughts
That are bound to strike me—
But if I do, will anyone like me?
Shall I burn my candle
At one end only,
And be healthy, wealthy,
Wise, and lonely?

OR shall my next year's program be
The welfare of the community?
Shall I show myself
In the proper places,
Remember dates,
Remember faces,
Cast my vote
On Election Monday,
For a perpetual
Quiet Sunday,
Keep my outlook clear and steady;
Always have my carfare ready;
Cultivate my platform manners,
Cooperate with social planners,
And when the season's
Cordials pass,
Rebukingly turn down my glass,
And recommend for social uses
Nature's unfermented juices.
Then be prepared,
My lot to bear
When no-one invites me
Anywhere.

OH how gladly I'd plan
For the life austere
If I hadn't to stay with it
Through the year!
And how willing I'd be
To embrace it, if
Its grandeur and scale
Didn't scare me stiff!
No task too stern,
No pace too taxing—
If it weren't for my preference
For relaxing.
Ah the changes I'd make
And the things I'd do,
With company high to see me through,
If I didn't like other
Company too.
Alas, how Life and Fate conspire
So that those I love
Hate those I admire,
And the ones I admire
Would sooner perish
Than socially mix
With the ones I cherish.
Then how assay the inner worth
Of the scum of the earth,
And the salt of the earth?
And, how, since it's quite
Unsafe to mix them
Select the happy mean
Betwixt them?

SO here I sit and vacillate
Before the year's
Unblemished slate.
I'd like to keep the record clear
And live with Virtue
Throughout the year,
Yet I fear I'd sometimes long to be
In a rather different company,
Whose approbation,
Brings no reward
And who think when you're bad
You are very, very good,
And when you are good,
You are definitely
Horrid.

DISTAFF:

Certificated

■ Ninth woman lawyer to hold a practising certificate in Manitoba is Winnipeger Mrs. Douglas V. Pennock. She was called to the bar last month in the Court of King's Bench and admitted as a solicitor.

■ Mrs. Anna E. Sprott, Sprott Shaw Schools Director in Vancouver, went and got herself elected as alderman, the first woman aldermanic candidate the Non-Partisan Assoc. has backed; defeated CCF candidate Mrs. Laura Jamieson at the polls. Mrs. Sprott is a Past-President of IODE, Soroptimist Club and Professional and Business Women's Club.

■ Peggy Goodin, native of Indiana, has been living in Montreal for the last four years; completed her second novel at McGill University, under Dr. Harold G. Filer; sold the novel ("Take Care of My Little Girl") to the films for $30,000. A previous best-seller novel was made into "Mickey" by Eagle-Lion Studios.

Brain-Teaser:

Let's Make a Date!

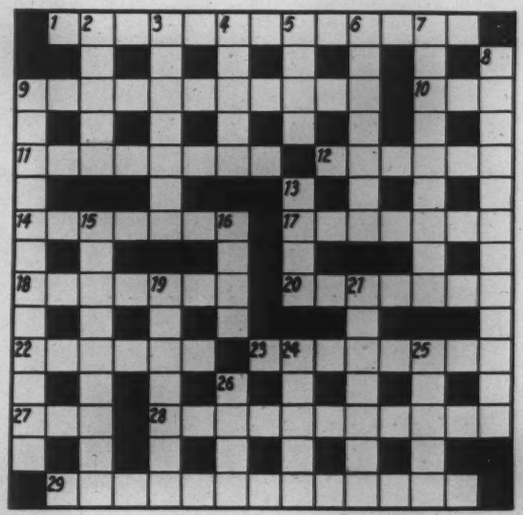
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. and 9. down. Turn over a new leaf, with bells on. (4, 3, 3, 3, 4, 2, 3, 3)
9. They should be good at first. (11)
10. Not worth much, from the sound of it. (3)
11. This figure's reached 50. (8)
12. The author of 1 and 9 down was obviously this. (6)
14. No thanks! Where's the fire? (7)
17. There's not a man to be found in this state. (7)
18. It's a harrowing experience! (7)
20. Go back and forth, with not even a heart. (4, 3)
22. I enter the year from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. (6)
23. Jan. 1 is this year's. (8)
27. She's much in evidence on Dec. 31. (3)
28. A twin fools te. (11)
29. Animal that hangs on your hands? (5, 8)

DOWN

2. One of his plays haunts us yet. (5)
3. The gal ate a statue! (7)
4. That's a nut around, that is! (5)
5. Helen's weight? (4)
6. Direction of the next festival? (7)
7. Did Custer first sit before he made it? (4, 5)
8. Last song of the year. (4, 4, 4)
9. See 1 across.
13. 15 are set in this upside-down. Satisfied? (4)
15. Maybe they bite the dust! (4, 5)
16. They're gold in Winnipeg. (4)
19. Certainly not single file. (7)
21. You'll have to go (and grow) some to beat this bird. (7)
24. This is the first of the year for "S.N." (5)
25. Ted ran in; ten came out! What a let-down! (5)
26. She will seem different, and uncommon. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Town of Bethlehem
9. Genetic
10. Bombard
11. Reel
12. Seven
13. Beau
16. Melchior
17. Plaint
20. Lismer
21. Cleavage
23. Star
25. Offer
26. Bach
30. Italics
31. Evangel
32. God rest you merry.

DOWN

1. Tiger
2. Wenceslas
3. Oats
4. Bachelor
5. Tables
6. Lamb
7. Heave
8. Mud-turtle
14. Cheer
15. Clear
16. Molesting
18. In a manger
19. Alter ego 27. Holly
22. Offset 28. Dine
24. Award 29. Calm (87)

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

General Statement

30th November, 1949

ASSETS

Notes of and deposits with Bank of Canada	$ 186,494,747.76
Other cash and bank balances	158,198,042.87
Notes of and cheques on other banks	88,220,196.05
Government and other public securities, not exceeding market value	1,058,661,626.62
Other bonds and stocks, not exceeding market value	116,817,041.92
Call and short loans, fully secured	69,097,830.05
Total quick assets	$1,677,489,485.27
Other loans and discounts, after full provision for bad and doubtful debts	584,168,935.78
Bank premises	13,601,961.99
Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit	51,790,695.28
Other assets	7,934,275.82
	$2,334,985,354.14

LIABILITIES

Notes in circulation	$ 3,703,729.56
Deposits	2,192,140,578.62
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding	51,790,695.28
Other liabilities	3,558,112.20
Total liabilities to the public	$2,251,193,115.66
Capital	35,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	44,000,000.00
Dividends payable	931,924.55
Balance of Profit and Loss Account	3,860,313.93
	$2,334,985,354.14

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1949, before Dominion and provincial government taxes, but after contribution to Staff Pension Fund, and after appropriations to Contingency Reserves, out of which Reserves provision for all bad and doubtful debts has been made		$10,918,243.18
Less provision for Dominion and provincial government taxes	$4,435,000.00	
Less provision for depreciation of bank premises	655,721.31	5,090,721.31
		$ 5,827,521.87
Dividends at the rate of $1.00 per share		3,500,000.00
Amount carried forward		$ 2,327,521.87
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November 1948		1,532,792.06
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1949		$ 3,860,313.93

JAMES MUIR, President

T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager

■ Canadian-born Judith Kelly has written her third book this year, called "A Diplomatic Incident". The background is Washington with Russian intrigue for plot.

■ Margot Fonteyn of the Sadler's Wells made a charming gesture when she sent a ballet shoe with her signature to the Fraser Institute of the Montreal Children's Library.

■ Miss Nora Foulds of Winnipeg, treasurer of *The London Free Press*, has recently qualified as a chartered accountant. She is the sole Canadian woman member, and one of the 16 Canadians, of the Institute of Newspaper Controllers and Finance Officers.

■ On January 3, Nurse Elizabeth Clarke of the Children's Hospital, Vancouver, will be guest of honor on Borden's Cavalcade, flying to New York City for the occasion. Two years ago Mrs. Clarke's hit song "Bluebird on Your Windowsill" was introduced at Vancouver's March of Dimes ball. This year, the song was selected as theme for 1949 campaign of the U.S. March of Dimes.

■ Miss Josephine Dauphinee, a well-known teacher in Vancouver collects life memberships. Latest one was presented to her by Vancouver Business and Professional Women's Club of which she is a Past President. Other life memberships include one in the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women (she is a Past President and one of its Honorary Presidents); one in Vancouver's Elementary Teachers' Federation; one in BC Teachers' Federation (she is a Past President; was named "Teacher of the Year" in 1941); one in Vancouver Council of Women by courtesy of her own Club.

■ A seventeen-year-old pianist, Elinor Mae Chisholm of Regina, will appear as guest soloist with the De Paul Symphony Orchestra of Chicago on Jan. 20. She was chosen for the honor from among 20 other instrumental and vocal contestants. Now studying in Chicago, Elinor has received four scholarships.

■ A former Winnipegger, Maurine Stuart (now Mrs. David Friedgut of New York) has been appointed assistant to pianist Carl Friedberg. Mrs. Friedgut was the first Manitoba pianist to win the French Government music scholarship and studied in France for three years.

■ The Canadian Women's Press Club announces that prizes totalling $300 will be offered in its 1949-50 Memorial Award competition.

Top prizes of $200 will be given for the best feature story, or a news story with a feature angle, or an interview. A $100 prize is offered for the best handling of a news event or an interview by a woman under 25 with less than two years' experience as a professional writer.

The competition is open to women who have resided in Canada 12 months before publication of the entry submitted.

Judges will be Robert Elson of *Time*, New York; Scott Young, Canadian free-lance writer, and Ruth Harvey, of Rochester, NY.

SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Canada's New North Rising Vigorously From The Old

Oil Wells, Mines, Lumber Camps, Power Stations, Provide Exciting Promise.

by Harwood Steele

WAR killed the Old North, made the New.

The Old North of miners, fur-traders, Indians, huskies, paddle-steamers and canoes, the New North of scientists, engineers, radio, trucks and aircraft.

Now Peace was killing the New North, with neglect.

So some Northerners told me. But others said the Old North still lived, under the New, which was still growing. A flying visit—5,000 miles by air—to the Mackenzie District and the Yukon, studying them intensively at close range, should tell me who was right. After all, most of the North that matters lies in that region, and I could learn a lot about it against pre-digested data in the light of the Long Day.

So here I was, over Fort Smith—the logical starting-point, since it is Mackenzie District headquarters for the Federal Government's Administration of the North-West Territories.

From above, a cluster of white frame buildings with gaily painted roofs, a tiny island in a limitless green sea, Fort Smith was just a typical Northern settlement—very Old Northern, its pillars being the mission, and the posts of the Mounted Police and the Hudson's Bay Company—Church, State and Trade, Civilization's bare minimum. Not surprising, this, in a place as far (1,000 miles) north of Canada's capital as Iceland is north of Britain's.

But, ever since leaving Edmonton, the North's Front Door, our air crew had relied on a New North network of Department of Transport air fields and air navigational aids which the war had flung thinly yet adequately over those wide open spaces. The New North rose out of the Old to meet me as I dropped into Fort Smith's friendly lap.

I saw it not merely in the smooth air strip, the well-equipped air offices, the electric light, and the telephones, but also in the local Government offices. Fully modern and only recently finished, they told me clearly that the North was marching on. And Fred Fraser, District Administrator presiding over them, said the same thing.

The Old North, in the Territories, was ruled by a Council at Ottawa, 2,000 air-and-wilderness miles from Fort Smith, which enforced its ordinances through civil servants like Fraser, and the Mounted Police.

Till a few years before the War, Fort Smith had just time to refer a major matter to Ottawa and to get a reply in the three months between spring break-up and fall freeze-up. Then aircraft and that D.T. radio and wireless network, supplemented by stations of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, came—to stay and expand their activities through the War.

So I found the District Administrator handling Ottawa decisions obtained in a few days. Air-minded as an Arctic falcon, he suggested my stepping into a plane just taking off for Aklavik, 900 miles away—as Canadians "up here" might say: "Take a streetcar along Main Street—it's only 20 minutes—"

Yellowknife Gold

Most people know that Yellowknife means gold—perhaps as much the mainstay of the New North as furs were of the Old—and also that it's a modern Canadian town, amazingly born in the 1930's among rock and muskeg on Great Slave Lake. Some think it's slumping. I found 3,000 white Canadians and 400 Indians in that "Metropolis of the North" (the quietest mining town in Canada). As for modernity, it really *is* just another Cochrane, Red Deer or Cranbrook, but linked with "Outside" solely by radio, wireless, inland water transport and most important, aircraft.

Five hundred aircraft arrivals and departures in the peak month (June)—Canadian Pacific and three other lesser airlines, RCAF, RCMP, private planes—so many aircraft that Yellowknife Bay looks like a sanctuary for strangely strayed, brilliant tropical birds—red, yellow, blue and silver.

Clare White, Operating Superintendent of the Con-Rycon Mine, fed me facts, figures and strawberries out of his own garden—strawberries made luscious and huge by almost incessant northern sunshine. Up to the end of 1948, Clare's tremendous plant (daddy of NWT mines, at work since 1937) had produced 288,853 ounces of gold, and 72,347 ounces of silver. They now mill up to 10,000 tons of ore monthly and mean to maintain that level.

Then, after K. C. Grogan, Mill Superintendent of the Giant-Yellowknife, had poured a $25,000 gold brick, A. W. T. Freakes, Superintendent, told me that Giant should mill 500 tons a day within the next two years, though already it's the North's biggest producer. The great Snare River water-power project is being completed, and with Negus and other mining properties in production, Yellowknife is no flash in the gold-pan but permanent—and still growing.

More proofs of this (and of the Old Northerner's adaptability) I met in Ingraham's Hotel and in Vic Ingraham, Prop. Electric light, hot and cold laid on, a coffee-shop served by pretty waitresses, a chromium-plated cocktail lounge, 50 bedrooms—and all brand-new, plus three American millionaires spying out the Northland, sums up that hotel. Vic himself tried his hand at everything the Old North offered, prospecting, trading, freighting—and lost part of his hand, with both legs—frozen when he tried to save his partner. Now, superior to such troubles, he calls no man master.

Atomic Power

Recent progress becomes clearer at Port Radium and Eldorado, since these are among the world's greatest known sources of radioactive minerals, vital to atomic power. But I cannot pass their secret doings on, so I passed them up (with Coppermine and many promising base-metal properties) till I saw long rows of silvery storage tanks shining like stacks of coins in that Northern treasure-house and the Midnight Sun.

Here, at Norman Wells, only 100 miles south of the Circle, was an Imperial Oil plant which, during the War, produced 4,000 barrels a day for pumping via Canol project to the Whitehorse, Yukon, refinery.

It was not abandoned, like the fabulously costly Canol camps and equipment. "We're now turning out 1,100 barrels a day," Superintendent K. M. Mackenzie told me. "Fully modern Hudson's Bay and Northern Transportation fleets take it to consumers ranging from Yellowknife to the Polar Sea. Frost and isolation," he added, "are our worst enemies. All pipes on the open must be insulated, our men warned against snowblindness and frost-bite. The plant is wholly self-contained." Such data—and the entire seed catalogue gloriously blooming at Mrs. Mackenzie's front door—gave me new respect for Canadian engineers and their wives.

"Moreover, we can open many other wells in future."

Fort Providence sharply reminded me that the Old North lives on. Mission, Police detachment, fur-trading posts, Slavey Indian wigwams, gigantic whitefish (awaiting tomorrow's markets), and howling huskies awaiting winter—all these were there.

Furs

Then Constable Jim Carter, sadly reporting bad fur-catches throughout the Territories, stressed the fur-trade's continuing importance. Yet I landed at a DT air-strip, was handed a message sent through the RCCS radio-telegraph station, read it by electric light and gathered that, with Family Allowance, educational grants, part-time Welfare Officers and part-time work on docks and other white affairs, the New Indian, even when the fur-catch fails, is better off than the Old, though a great deal remains to be done for him.

Lastly, the Yukon: To Whitehorse, a thousand miles north-west of Edmonton as the plane flies above the North-West (formerly Alaska) Highway System and along the North-West Staging Route. Since Gold-Rush days and before police and bush-pilots pioneered Highway and Route respectively, Whitehorse, the Yukon's Main Entrance, has been important.

When the Highway, a tank-track to Tokyo, and the Route, an air-war-trail to Alaska and Japan, went through Whitehorse, Dawson was left in a by-passed back-seat. I found that, with peace, traffic—and therefore Whitehorse—inevitably shrank. But, like Dawson, Whitehorse is still active and

—RCAF

AIR-MINDED: *The number-one means of transport in the New North is the aircraft. Yellowknife passengers await the scheduled Whitehorse flight.*

HARWOOD STEELE, son of the late Major-General Sir Sam Steele, one of the first recruits of the R.C.M.P., knows the North as few Canadians do. Now resident in England, he is well-known for his writings on Canada and has appeared many times in SN.

A BIG *UP* IN MOTOR ACCIDENTS
. . . A LITTLE *UP* IN INSURANCE RATES

1939-1949 (ALL CANADA)

1939 — 1949

Number of Automobile Accidents is up 350%

1949

Number of Automobiles Registered is up 55%

1949

Automobile Selling Prices are up 100%

1949

Automobile Repair Costs are up 65%

1949

Average Automobile Insurance Premium is up only 14% in 10 years

RATE CHANGES

Changes in Ontario automobile insurance rates will become effective January 1, 1950. Insurance costs for some territories and classes will be reduced; others will be increased. For many motorists there will be no change in insurance cost.

Private Passenger Automobiles: Fire and Theft rates are reduced an average of 11.7%; Liability rates for many motorists will not change; for others there will be an increase, the average over-all increase being 4.7%; some Collision rates are reduced, most are increased for an average increase of 14.7%; average increase for all coverages and territories is 6%.

Commercial Automobiles: Fire and Theft rates are reduced an average of 9.7%; Liability rates are reduced an average of 6.2%; Collision rates are increased an average of 3%; average decrease for all coverages and territories is 4.8%.

What Makes Insurance Rates
GO UP? GO DOWN?

It is as simple as this: the fewer the accidents, the lower the rates; the more accidents, the higher the rates. Accidents don't just happen—they are **committed**—and **prevention** is the **only** cure.

LOOK AT OUR (ONTARIO) ACCIDENT RECORD
(Compiled by the Ontario Department of Highways)

First 9 months	1948	1949	Increase %
Accidents	18,587	23,526	26.6
Property Damage	$4,686,730	$6,474,753	38.1
Persons killed	489	594	21.5
Persons injured	10,298	12,457	28.1
Cars registered	841,029	931,502	10.8

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND No. 252

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1950 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY 1950, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 16th December, 1949.

looking to future development.

This I learned, directly or indirectly, from many people: Tourists, slipping happily back through relaxed security regulations and earnestly photographing the Gold-Rush background in old, beached paddle-steamers, and Miles Canyon — storekeepers, ordering new stock—truck-drivers whoofing past, to and from Fairbanks.

I sensed both maintenance and progress from members of many Federal services as useful to the Yukon as their counterparts in the North-West Territories. Entomologist L. C. Curtis and Head Forecaster Charles Goodbrand were too busy to discuss their jobs—Curtis studying the elimination of insect-pests, which will make Tomorrow's North more comfortable and Goodchild aiding other winged creatures—aircraft—by talking about the weather.

That Forecast Office (away down there!) is first-class and forms part of a Weather Man whose Trans-Arctic stations will soon reach Canada's Land's End by opening an outpost at Cape Sheridan, Ellesmere Island, only 500 miles from the Pole.

Above all, the accent at Whitehorse, as throughout the North, is on aircraft. Not only on many civil planes handled daily by an airport worthy of a big trunk-route but on U.S. and

—Harwood Steele

CLOSE LOOK *at a small fortune, gold from Northern treasure house.*

Canadian military types, constantly using Wing Commander J. M. Sutherland's up-to-date station.

For me, the accent is especially on Royal Canadian Air Force units I studied there: No. 426 Squadron, whose North Star liners maintain a regular schedule service for official passengers and freight which commercials might well envy—the Search and Rescue Service, risking heroic lives in ruthless mountains to save crashed fliers, and No. 3 detachment of No. 414 Photo Squadron, battling the wilderness to complete an all-Canada survey.

That, briefly, is the New North now —consolidating the Past by preparing for the Future, not rapidly, perhaps, but surely—Canadian style. Oil-wells, mines, lumber camps, power-stations, perhaps, even, fisheries, will develop much of the North within ten years. Yellowknife, Port Radium, Eldorado, Norman Wells, Whitehorse, Dawson, Mayo, and activities around them, make that exciting promise.

Mass Home Maker

Quebec Housing Administrator Makes 200 Decisions a Day To Stay out of Trouble

by Fergus Cronin

TO PUT a man under 30 in charge of a corporation handling loans of $45,000,000 a year, managing 5,000 houses and building $5,000,000 worth of new houses a year, would seem foolhardy on the face of it—but not when the man happens to be John S. Hodgson. He was a King's Scout at 14, a Rhodes scholar at 19, a Doctor of Philosophy at 22 and a Commander with an OBE at 29. Now 32, he has for three years been Quebec Regional Supervisor of Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation.

It was his studies in industrial relations at Oxford University, broad enough to embrace the principles of both unemployment insurance and housing, that set the pattern for Hodgson's subsequent work.

Back from Oxford in February, 1940, he took a position with the Federal Department of Labor. He did much of the work of drafting the Unemployment Insurance Bill, then, with the late Dr. Joseph Sirois, first chairman of the U.I.C., set up head offices across the country before joining the RCNVR in August, 1941, with the rank of probationary Sub-Lieutenant in the pay division.

—Notman

JOHN HODGSON

After a period in Newfoundland as staff officer, his work was unexpectedly dramatized in June, 1946, when he was awarded the Order of the British Empire "for brilliant staff work in the plans division during 1944 and 1945."

The citation stated that "Commander Hodgson ably assisted in the planning of the operations of the Royal Canadian Navy during the Battle of the Atlantic, the invasion of Europe and the Pacific War. He was also responsible for the Royal Canadian Navy's post-hostilities planning."

Demobbed in January, 1946, Hodgson chose the CMHC from several offers in Ottawa, and was the national supervisor of emergency shelter, secretary of the interdepartmental housing committee and assistant secretary of the Corporation until September, 1946, when he took over the Quebec region.

The extent of the work being done by his office is indicated by the fact that this year 5,500 houses are being built in Greater Montreal under the CMHC rental insurance plan alone, compared to a total of 8,828 built altogether in the same area last year.

As for Hodgson's share in the work, he says, "My job is to speak softly and stay out of trouble." He claims he never solves a problem himself. "I only see that policy is carried out."

A Few Thorns

One day in three he spends "in the field, looking at things." This means travelling by car to every part of the province, looking over various projects to satisfy himself they are in good repair "because poor repair would mean loss of capital assets and loss of good will."

A real thorn in his side comes under the heading of "vexed cases." They are instances where a tenant, after being given every chance by the corporation, has to be put out of one of their dwellings for non-payment of rent. "I have no right not to accept rent," says Hodgson. "It would be violating a public trust. While we try to be reasonable, we have no power to undertake welfare problems." What makes such cases so difficult is that usually the tenant has the public and press on his side due to lack of information.

He estimates he makes about 200 decisions a day. "It's a fairly vigorous life," he says, "but an awfully interesting one. You meet people of all types, from millionaires to down-and-outs, from priests to avowed Communists."

He is a keen gardener, and among his hobbies he lists writing. He wrote a pamphlet in the Canadian Affairs series in 1945, he and his wife Doreen, who is from London, together wrote about 25,000 words on different aspects of Canadian life for the new edition of Chamber's Encyclopedia, and he is now working on a book which at its present stage "leans to the philosophical."

The meticulous system which he has introduced into his work reigns also in his home. Monthly budget conferences are held with Mrs. Hodgson. He recently bought a car, but it came fourth in his budget scheme, following a refrigerator, a baby and a garage, in that order. Next in line to be bought is an oil furnace.

Being a friend of Hodgson's is not enough to get one of his widely sought low-rent veterans houses: you have to be eligible and you have to take your turn. "I've lost a lot of friends through being so stubborn about this," he says.

Hodgson has the right amount of diplomacy to deal with most of the problems he meets: the rest don't worry him.

business angle

High-Powered Hunting

BECAUSE Canada needs to find new markets for the food and newsprint and lumber and other goods that Britain is no longer able to take from us, two cabinet ministers, Pearson of External Affairs and Howe of Trade and Commerce, are to become special ambassadors of exports, Pearson in the Far East and Howe in Europe. Such high-powered business hunting indicates the seriousness of our new trade position.

Though Britain, it seems, will still buy some food from us—probably cheese, bacon, salmon, apples — total food shipments are likely to be very much smaller than in 1949. In non-food products too, Britain is either eliminating or greatly reducing purchases from Canada, because of lack of dollars and the fact that she can now buy at lower prices elsewhere. While her pound, because of devaluation, has declined in purchasing power when used to buy the products of North America, it is as good as ever when used for the products of countries which devalued as much as Britain.

The prospect of mounting food surpluses has already caused some domestic price cuts, though the full impact of the overseas food contract cancellations will not be felt until the next harvest. Farmers across Canada are pressing the Government for price supports on all commodities for which there are now no contracts, and since precedents have already been established in coarse grains, potatoes, apples and butter, it seems probable that they get at least part of what they want. Authorization for price supports expires on March 31 next, but when the session ended there was a resolution on the order paper for its extension, and this will be introduced at the next session of Parliament.

Too Big a Load?

FARM spokesmen are proclaiming that sharp breaks in food prices will mean the beginning of another major depression. It seems certain, at least, that a broad decline in farm purchasing power would quickly reflect itself in a lessened demand for the products of industry and in a reduction in urban employment. But food production is surely too big a part of the Canadian economy for it to be carried successfully by the rest of it.

Maybe the answer, or part of it, is a further devaluation of our dollar that would make our goods easier to buy overseas—and in the U.S. too. Some competent observers thought, at the time of the general devaluation last September, that we should have cut our dollar by 15 per cent, about half way between the U.S. and British levels, instead of by nine as we did. Perhaps we should now go the rest of the way. And, in addition, our food producers might well cut their prices to complete the job of making their products competitive with those of other suppliers. It's not a pleasant step to take, but it might turn out to be a lot better than having to take the consequences of doing nothing.

Dollars For U.K.

BESIDES making our prices competitive, we have somehow to get dollars into British hands, for Britain can't buy without them, no matter what our prices are. We can do this, as has been previously pointed out here, by buying from Britain a lot of the capital goods we have been getting from the United States—industrial equipment, diesel engines, tractors, road construction equipment, scientific instruments, special steel shapes.

British quality and design are first-class, and an old disadvantage is now being removed with the setting up here of servicing and parts depots. Since our own production of these goods falls far short of our requirements, importation from Britain would not hurt our manufacturers. And an important benefit would be our saving of U.S. dollars, of which we too are seriously short.

One of the good features of these difficult days is the discovery that the consumptive power of our own home market is much greater than it used to be, with our larger population and its larger and more widely distributed purchasing power. We need a still larger population to make us less dependent on foreign markets, and it would probably be wise to do everything we can to step up the flow of immigrants. Labor tends to oppose immigration, believing that it means competition for jobs. But immigration creates jobs, and the record shows that periods of heavy immigration have always been periods of prosperity.

This is a time in the world's history when numberless people are wanting to move from war-worn, economically-restricted countries to others offering greater freedom and promise. They should come to Canada. They will be good for us as well as we for them.

by P. M. Richards

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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼%, being at the rate of 5% per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending December 31st, 1949, payable January 16th, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1949. By order of the Board.

J. WILSON BERRY
President & General Manager

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Canadian business

THE ECONOMY

OUR business prospect, as we move into 1950, is everywhere favorable except in one very important respect, the sharp reductions in exports to Britain and the soft-currency countries resulting from the adverse exchange situation. Though these are serious enough in view of our large dependence on export sales, the fact should not be overlooked that there are other factors which are strongly bullish and which will operate against the depressive influences of the export cuts.

Chief of these are the important current developments in oil, uranium, iron ore, titanium and hydro-electric power. These will help to sustain the economy now and will, of course, enlarge it over a period of time.

The outlook for business in the United States, to which we are hoping to sell more goods as an offset to losses elsewhere, has steadily strengthened in recent months.

Christmas retail sales in Britain and Western Europe were by far the best of any postwar year and reflected a very real improvement in general economic conditions, indicating that they should be able to buy our goods if the exchange difficulty can be overcome.

The first results of our food exports cuts must be a decline in farm purchasing power, which in turn will have a depressive effect on retail trade and manufacturing. But the broad prospect in Canada is one of expansion and new development, and in the long run this should prove the dominating trend.

Labor:

ASBESTOS AGAIN

AFTER deliberating for several weeks, a Quebec arbitration board suggestsed that some 2,000 asbestos miners in the Eastern Townships region be given a pay-increase of 10-cents-an-hour, retroactive to January 1. The report, Government officials hope, will be the final chapter in the story of a labor struggle that was as bloody as it was long.

But already there are indications that all is not well. To begin, it was only a majority report. Secondly, the board suggested that this wage-scale also continue in effect during 1950. That is a sore point with miners who struck for 20 weeks, and then only obtained what the companies had offered them in the first place (the union had demanded a 15-cents-an-hour increase, and other benefits.)

At a meeting in Thetford Mines, a few days after Hon. Antonio Barrette, Provincial Minister of Labor, had mailed copies of the report to the parties concerned, miners, led by Jean Marchand, the youthful secretary of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor, decided to open negotiations immediately for a new contract. That is their right, but in view of the board's recommendation, it will be tough going.

Not affected by the report of board, which was headed by Judge Thomas Tremblay, are some 2,000 men employed by the Canadian Johns-Manville Co. at Asbestos. It was there that on May 5—bloody Thursday—miners set up roadblocks and defied police to enter the town. Their grievances have not been studied as yet by a board.

In a minority report, Theodore L'Esperance, Montreal lawyer who acted for the syndicates, said the majority report ignored Roman Catholic social doctrine and that the recommendations "were inspired by the most condemnable economic liberalism and the most individual conception of property rights."

"The report," he continued, "subordinates to the protection of dividends and shareholders' capital, the health and the lives of the workers."

Actually the miners had taken a beating at the hands of the board. Sunday work, for instance, according to the majority decision, should be paid at time and a half. In Thetford Mines and district (Flintkote Mines, Johnson's Mines and the Asbestos Corp.) Sunday work, in the past, had been paid for at double-time.

Agriculture:

38 CENT EGGS

IN COMMON with all Canada, egg prices tumbled 15 to 18 cents per dozen in Saskatchewan and were retailing in some stores at 38 cents per dozen.

Warned by farm leaders that the "honeymoon" was over, farmers at once became apprehensive that Dec. 16, 1949, might mark the start of another agricultural depression such as rocked and broke the industry in the 'thirties. For months farmers had been told by their leaders to anticipate violent price reactions if the contracts with Britain were not renewed, but they were still shocked by the drop in prices.

Insurance:

INCOME COVER

ONLY a few decades ago accident and sickness, or accident and health insurance as it is often called, was considered a very minor branch of the business, but it has grown to such proportions in Canada that it is now regarded as one of the principal lines of insurance along with life, fire, marine and automobile. Last year the net premiums for combined accident and sickness policies written by Dominion registered companies amounted to $23,473,852, compared with $18,417,783 in 1947, while the net premiums for policies covering accidents only were $6,135,743, compared with $5,590,130 in the previous year.

To the extent that voluntary insurance meets the requirements of the people for disability coverage will the demand for compulsory government health insurance be lessened. While substantial progress has undoubtedly been made in that direction by private insurers, a much more widespread distribution of voluntary insurance will have to be made if the needs of the masses for such protection are to be fully met.—*George Gilbert.*

U.S. business

Oil:

TARIFFS?

INDEPENDENT domestic oil operators are campaigning to have Congress limit oil imports. They would like to see imports limited to 5 per cent of domestic production or to have the foreign oil tax jumped from 10½ cents to about $1 a barrel. Their argument has been that imports no longer are supplementing U.S. crude oil. The independents claim that importers plan to bring into the U.S. approximately 850,000 barrels daily next year compared with the current 600,000 to 700,000. The 850,000 figure would be equivalent to about 14 per cent of domestic production. Oil trade interests, however, doubt that Congress will take any action in the matter due to the sharp division in the industry on the issue.

—Imperial Oil

CANADIAN OIL: *Against this competitor, a protective American tariff?*

Production:

AUTO RECORD

A YEAR ago forecasters were saying that the automobile industry would enter its inevitable period of adjustment sometime in 1949. But in spite of the nose-dive taken by production as a result of the steel and coal strikes, U.S. automotive output in 1949 will exceed by around 840,000 vehicles the previous record.

By the year-end it is expected that 6,200,000 cars, trucks and buses will have been produced. That will break a record that has stood since 1929 when 5,358,000 vehicles were built. Other new records will be set in motor industry payrolls, number of cars in use in the nation and motor travel mileage.

None of the trade forecasters expects a very serious sales decline in the near future. One banking economist predicts that the industry will turn out at least four-fifths as many cars in 1950 as in 1949. A General Motors spokesman ventures the estimate that the industry should sell 4,400,000 passenger cars in 1950.

A Ford executive places the demand between five and six million new motor vehicles a year for the next five years. He pictures replacement demand alone at three to three and one half million cars and between 600,000 and 800,000 trucks a year during the next five years. Of the 35,500,000 passenger cars on the road, he pointed out, 14,500,000 are more than ten years old and of that group, there are 7,500,000 that are more than 12 years old. Besides the replacement demand, he added, first purchase demand should require up to 1,500,000 cars and 400,000 trucks a year over the coming five years.

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U.K. business

Costs:

WAGE AGREEMENT

COST-OF-LIVING indices can never be complete, or truly representative. But the index now used by the British Government has an importance out of proportion to its intrinsic worth. The Trades Union Congress has been battling within itself on the question whether the wages of that third of trade union membership which are linked with the index shall be severed from it, and has compromised by appealing for suspension of the cost-of-living agreements during 1950, unless the index rises 6 points above the pre-devaluation level.

It would be very rash to assume that there was little likelihood of wage claims in the coming year. The TUC's recommendation may not be accepted by member unions. If wage-earners find it more difficult to make both ends meet they will doubtless press for more pay, even if the index shows only a moderate rise. And it is by no means impossible that the index will quickly rise by those 6 points to 118.

In the first month after devaluation there was, according to the index, no change at all in the cost of living. This surprising revelation resulted from a compulsory reduction of "utility" clothing prices, just counterbalancing the immediate rises in the prices of bread and flour.

A much more accurate indication of the trend was in the "terms of trade" figures for the first month after devaluation. Sterling prices of export goods were, on an average, unchanged, while average sterling prices of import goods rose by 9 per cent. This was by no means the end of the rise in import prices, and as time goes by retail prices will creep upward.

Unless the general trend of world commodity prices turns downward, there is seemingly nothing to prevent a sharp advance in the U.K.'s cost of living in 1950. It is, however, possible to "cushion" the effect of price changes on the cost-of-living index. In view of the importance which many wage-earners attach to the monthly figure, it is possible that the Government will deliberately manipulate it.

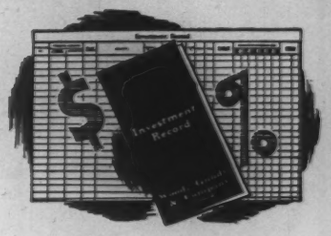
In principle, such manipulation would not be difficult, for the index shows the cost of goods and house accommodation, with no allowance for the burden of direct taxation, and prices could be lowered by subsidies or by lightening indirect taxation, the cost being met by higher direct taxation.

In practice, however, subsidies are being lowered, not raised; and to lower the duties on alcohol and tobacco (these categories account for more than a fifth of the index's components) while raising income tax would be against the whole trend of fiscal policy.

It may be that, conforming with the general trend towards free enterprise, the Government elected next spring, whatever its political complexion, will lower the taxes which weigh so heavily on business. Will it then have the courage to let the cost of living rise freely to diminish consumption and make more goods available for export? Will it also decontrol wages enough to allow higher pay in the export industries to attract labor to them?

Whatever the formal policy, it is going to be very difficult to dissuade large bodies of workers from demanding more pay. There are menacing possibilities of labor trouble in Britain in the coming year.

The New Year is the Time to Start New Projects



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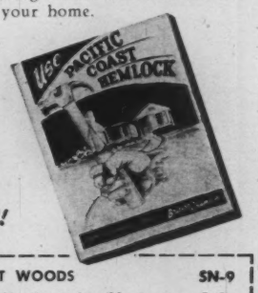

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then and now

Anniversaries

Jan. 4, 60th; **Walter Andrew Bell,** Senior Geologist, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Jan. 7, 84th; The Rt. Hon **Sir Lyman Poore Duff,** Chief Justice of Canada 1933-43.

Engagement

Joan Margaret Fahrni, younger daughter of Judge and Mrs. S. H. Fahrni of Portage la Prairie, Man, to Dr. Donald Lorne Anderson, of Orillia, Ont.

Appointment

Dr. R. R. Prosser, Director of the Field Psychiatry Division of Neuro Psychiatry in the Nova Scotia Department of Public Health is to be Director of Neuro Psychiatry for the Province of New Brunswick.

Deaths

Major-General Robert Rennie, 87. He enlisted with the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto in 1881, took the 3rd Battalion, Toronto Regiment to France in 1915 and was in command at the second battle of Ypres, Festubert and Givenchy. He died in Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, after fracturing his hip falling on an icy street.

Chief Justice Severin Letourneau, 78, of the Quebec Appeals Court; in Westmount, Que., following a heart attack while presiding at the opening session of the Appeals Court in Quebec City last month. Chief Liberal Party organizer in Quebec for 11 years, he was a former member of the Quebec Legislature and Legislative Council.

J. P. Crerar, 83, Senior member of the Rideau Club and of the Royal Ottawa Club; in Ottawa. A staunch individualist, he was leader of the once-famous Moderation League against a "dry" Ontario.

Gilbert M. Murray, retired advertising executive and former General Secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

R. C. McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation; in Montreal.

L. Bertram Munro, 68, for 40 years in charge of the construction of the T. Eaton Co. Santa Claus parade.

press

THINGS HAVE CHANGED

STILL as sharp as any youngster, Fred Mears, Ottawa correspondent of *The Montreal Gazette,* is reluctant to admit that as senior member of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, he has covered the House for 27 years. He was assigned to a session when Laurier was Prime Minister in 1911 and he has covered the Hill during the régimes of four prime ministers—Laurier, King, Bennett, St. Laurent.

During that time he has seen membership in the Press Gallery climb from 25 to 80. He has seen a tremendous expansion in the news services, CP and BUP, a vast increase in the number of special writers, and a growing complexity of matters discussed in the Commons.

"There has been a tremendous change in the set-up," says Mears. "Expansion in the staffs of The Canadian Press and British United Press has resulted in greater competition in the coverage of routine stuff; and this in turn has resulted in a greater number of 'specials' in the Gallery."

—Capital Press

VETERAN *reporter Fred Mears.*

The Chicago Daily News, The Chicago Tribune, Time, British United Press, *The Wall Street Journal,* all have their own men. This trend towards special writers is not confined to American papers. Not so long ago Reuters stationed a man at Ottawa. Kemsley Newspapers, *Maclean's,* SATURDAY NIGHT, *The Financial Post* each has its own resident staffers.

A development since Mears came to the Gallery in 1922 has been servicing of radio stations by press associations with material for newscasts. Only seven or eight papers in Canada take BUP as an exclusive service. Most of the work of the six-man staff under Norman MacLeod is gathering and writing news of the Hill for radio.

Ask Fred Mears what the basic role of the Gallery is and he would agree that it functions as an integral part of the parliamentary system of government along with the Commons and the Senate. This concept assumes democracy can function only with a well-informed public. To exercise their franchise intelligently, the people must be given accurate and adequate information about what the Government and the Opposition are doing.

In this task the Press Gallery has an indefatigable ally in The Canadian Press. CP sends out more than twice the wordage of BUP and about half of that filed by all the Parliamentary correspondents put together — or around 40,000 words on a peak day. Vigilant around the clock, CP ensures a full, objective report is sent to all papers on its national circuit. Papers such as *The Gazette* are relying more and more on CP for routine coverage.

The task of the "specials" was summed up recently in an editorial in *The Ottawa Journal.* "Today the special correspondents who sit over Mr. Speaker's chair are more observers than reporters. They are not there to record the speeches of ministers or members; that is done by the staff of the news agencies. The task of the specials now is to watch and interpret the House, to amplify and explain, to hold a sort of watching brief for their papers."

Robert Taylor, head of *The Toronto Star's* three-man staff, says: "I don't cover the House at all. I always keep myself free to handle the big story of the day. I specialize in such subjects as atomic energy and agriculture."

The Star's practice differs from Fred Mears' *Gazette. The Star* has its own teleprinters in the Gallery. Over the teletype come queries from the city editor of *The Star* in Toronto. Taylor says his staff handles three times as many queries as the average. Approximately one-third of its parliamentary stories arise from such queries. Only a small number of these are follow-ups on strictly local issues. "We are not obsessed with the importance of local news," says Taylor. "We are able to keep in touch with developments in the world of science or medicine by our teletype machines."

While the route to the Gallery in many cases is through the provincial legislature, Taylor was doing City Hall in Toronto before he came to Ottawa.

Local Coverage

Differing again from *The Star's* and *The Gazette's* coverage is that of western papers. Chester Bloom, president of the Gallery and representative of *The Winnipeg Free Press,* says the press associations cannot begin to satisfy the demand for news of regional interest to Manitoba or British Columbia. The debate on the flour milling combine was of prime importance to readers of the *Winnipeg Free Press;* questions on salmon fishing would be of great interest to West Coast readers.

Much more localized than the coverage asked by Fred Mears' paper is that of the Ottawa papers. Reporters for *The Journal* or *The Citizen,* for example, are in constant touch with the city desk by telephone, and can send their stories quickly by messenger. To them an Ottawa Valley story is big news. It may be a story on the Trans-Canada Highway bypassing Valley towns; or an increase in salary for civil servants.

While the Press Gallery has an acknowledged public duty to perform in enlightening the public, it is not under the tutelage of the government or any political party. Before Mears went to Ottawa there was no written constitution; the Gallery was a close corporation. Today members elect their own officers, have their own constitution, decide who is eligible for membership, and can eject any member guilty of unethical or improper conduct.

Since the *esprit de corps* is high, only on a few occasions in the past 60 years has it been necessary to discipline a member. One man was haled before the bar of the House of Commons and sent to "the tower"—Carleton County Jail. Another, Mark

Frank, correspondent of *The Canadian Tribune*, was expelled for engaging a room at the Chateau Laurier Hotel for a Tim Buck meeting and allegedly disclosing information obtained at an off-the-record press conference. Frank denied the latter allegation.

A prominent member recently proposed that the Gallery get a building of its own, entirely independent of the Government, and financed by member newspapers, to solve the overcrowding problem. "We're working in frightfully congested quarters, and if it gets any worse something of that kind might have to be done."

Actually, there has been talk of getting more space in the Press Gallery since mid-war years. Correspondents have no central filing system; often have to hop from desk to desk to find a place to work. Even part of the corridor on the third floor of the Centre Block has been called into service.

The talk of a press building was probably inspired by the $10,000,000 National Press Club building in Washington erected in 1924 after a determined band of newsmen had floated construction bonds. Next year, it is expected the Club will discharge a trusteeship and take complete control of the National Press Building Corporation, of which it holds nearly 80 per cent of the common stock.

—Capital Press

GALLERY *President, Chester Bloom.*

At Ottawa, however, it is pointed out that while newspapers might buy into such a project, the news services would not participate. One member of the Gallery, who has worked in Washington, is opposed to a separate press building because he says it would be impossible to find a building as centrally located as the present quarters in the House of Commons. He assumes the building would have to be erected at the Government's expense, and would have to be located somewhere on Wellington Street, a considerable distance from the House of Commons.

Still, there are those who feel that as "self-constituted expounders of the proceedings of Parliament"—to use the crusty words of a Speaker in 1850—Parliamentary correspondents will continue to suffer under disabilities unless they take the initiative.

by and large

■ In Montreal Superior Court a wife seeking a separation said her husband ill-treated her and used language she would not repeat. Questioned as to the cause of these outbursts she said: "I can think of nothing unless it could be the moon. I noticed he indulged in such talk chiefly when the moon was full."

■ Some yeggs were busy on a job at Collingwood, Ont. They saw a bottle on the floor which they thought was oil so they poured a few drops into the hole they were drilling in a safe to deaden the noise. Then they accidentally knocked over the bottle and suddenly found tears streaming down their faces. They left without loot. The "oil" was high-powered tear gas used by the firm as a bug-killer.

■ Following passage by Parliament of the bill banning crime comics, one Regina lad was overheard saying to a friend: "Ever read crime comics?" "Sure do," was the reply. "Well, you are a juvenile delinquent. They've just passed a law," declared the "legal expert."

■ In Vancouver Police Court a traffic officer was asked by a lawyer if he smelled "rye, gin, rum or just beer" on a driver's breath. "I couldn't say," he said, "I'm not that much of a connoisseur of liquors." He admitted, however, that he occasionally drank himself. "I see," said counsel. "And what kind of liquor do you drink when you drink?" The young policeman smiled angelically "Anything at all," he said.

■ A Winnipeg tram driver reports that a woman made a last-minute dash out of the front door of his car in order to get into the vehicle behind, but she misjudged her distance and climbed into the back door of the car she had just left.

■ In Regina, Edwin Charette was living with his wife and child in one room of a four-room house. Then the landlord moved another family in with them and Charette wound up in court on an assault charge. The magistrate was sympathetic and admonished the landlord but fined Charette $15 and costs.

■ Pleading guilty to his eighth charge of car theft since 1939, Jack Brennan, 27, of Timmins, Ont., said: "When I have had a drink I have an awful mania for cars. What I need is psychiatric treatment. It is nothing to laugh at."

Magistrate S. Atkinson agreed and sentenced Brennan to two years less a day in the Ontario reformatory.

■ Mr. Justice Loranger in Montreal Superior Court granted a wife $125 a month as a just and reasonable interim allowance pending a legal separation. The wife had asked $500 monthly to allow her to go to Europe to take a course in sociology. This His Lordship considered unreasonable; he said she could just as well take a course at the University of Montreal at a moderate cost.

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